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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

July 9, 1919

\$1.50 per Year



SUMMERFALLOWING

Circulation over 63,000 Weekly



# Standard Stock Feed For Sale

## A Valuable Feed for all Classes of Stock

**T**HREE thousand tons of this stock feed is still available for distribution, and farmers should order now before supply is exhausted.

This Standard Stock Feed which is in store at Ft. William, consists of re-cleaned elevator screenings.

By actual feeding tests at various Dominion Experimental Farms it has been proved excellent for dairy cattle, while for finishing pigs it is equal to barley. For fattening lambs it gives very satisfactory results, as well as for fattening steers. It

also makes an excellent poultry feed. It contains 14% Protein, 5% Fat and 8% Fibre.

Over fourteen thousand tons of Standard Stock Feed have been sold and distributed by the Feed Division, and have given excellent results. Order a car load now as the quantity is limited. Be sure to state whether you require it *ground* or *unground*.

**UNGROUND**  
In Bulk, per Ton

**\$26**

f.o.b. Fort William

**Payable on Arrival**

Orders should be sent direct to Feed Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, for straight car lots only—(about 30 tons to a car.) Join with your neighbor and order a car on shares. Terms—Sight draft with bill of lading attached, payable on arrival of car. Orders filled strictly in turn as received.

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*Pamphlet No. 18 giving full particulars sent on request with samples of the feed.*

**Live Stock Branch (Feed Division)**

**The Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture**

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Employment Service of Canada,  
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men for farm work.

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Then, you'll appreciate the extra strength—extra service—extra economy of this belt that runs true; that does not break or slip; that delivers the power and carries the load.

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11





### A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

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### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

#### A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is also fully owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN**, Editor and Manager.  
Associate Editors: **W. J. HEALY**, **R. D. COLQUETTE**, **JOHN W. WARD**, **E. A. LLOYD** and **MARY P. McCALLUM**.  
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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Our Ottawa Letter

*Franchise Act Providing for By-Elections—Highway Bill Goes Through—Cost of Living Committee and Grain Companies—By The Guide Correspondent*

**O**TTAWA, Ont., July 8.—After four-and-a-half months of steady and persistent effort, one of the most memorable sessions in the history of the Dominion parliament has come to a close.

At the time of writing (Saturday), business has been practically all disposed of, and the formal ceremony of prorogation will take place on Monday. The session has witnessed the placing on the statute books of the Dominion, of some legislation of more than ordinary importance. It has demonstrated the cleavage between the East and the West on the tariff question, as a result of which a western low tariff party is in process of organization, and Hon. T. A. Crerar has retired from the cabinet. It has been eventful, too, from the mere fact that it lacked the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had been a member of the house for nearly 50 years previous to his death, an event which has made necessary the holding next month of a national liberal convention, which will have an important bearing on the future political history of the Dominion.

Some of the most important measures passed this session were: The Highways Act; Bill Creating a Department of Public Health; Provision for Loans to Provinces to Improve Housing Conditions; Bill Providing for Increase in Soldiers' Pensions; Soldiers' Land Settlement Bill; Bill Providing Grant of \$10,000,000 for Technical Education; New Immigration Act; Amendments to the Criminal Code Defining Sedition; Bill to Create an Air Board; Bill to Amend the Grain Act; Consolidation of the Railway Act.

An important government measure that fell by the wayside, this week, was the act extending for a period of one year the federal government's order-in-council relating to the manufacture, sale and transportation of liquor.

#### The Senate and Prohibition

The senate struck out the vital clause of the bill by a majority of 12. The house refused to concur in this action on a vote of three to one. But the senate was obdurate and with a majority of eight again affirmed its position. Then the house asked for a free conference which was held today, but without result. This means that with the formal proclamation of peace the Dominion

will go back to pre-war conditions in regard to the control of liquor in so far as the federal government is concerned.

One of the last important measures passed by the house was a federal franchise act to provide for the holding of by-elections. There are now five vacancies in the commons, and there will be more when the proposed reconstruction of the cabinet is announced. It was announced when this bill was introduced that the War Time Elections Act will cease to operate by August, by which time it will be assumed that demobilization has been completed. For the purpose of by-elections, the bill makes provision for the adding of women's names to the lists, and for the making of new lists in Ontario and Manitoba, where there are no lists at present.

Where no lists exist, tribunals to make them up will be established. One class in communities, where the population is a thousand or more, and another class for smaller communities. In rural communities enumerators will prepare the list, and there will be established courts of revision. The bill disfranchises women of alien birth other than women born in North America. This was opposed by opposition members, and Mr. White, of Victoria, Alberta, said it would exclude women of Scandinavian birth, many of whose relatives had fought on the side of the Allies in the war.

#### Opposition to Franchise Act

J. H. Maharg, Maple Creek, strenuously opposed the bill, declaring that "the viciousness of the War Time Elections Act, pales into insignificance beside this one." He declared that there was no need for such legislation, with the war, a thing of the past. "Fortunately," he said, "it would apply only to a few by-elections. The bill," he said, "would be strongly resented in Saskatchewan, where an effort was being made to bring the various races into closer harmony."

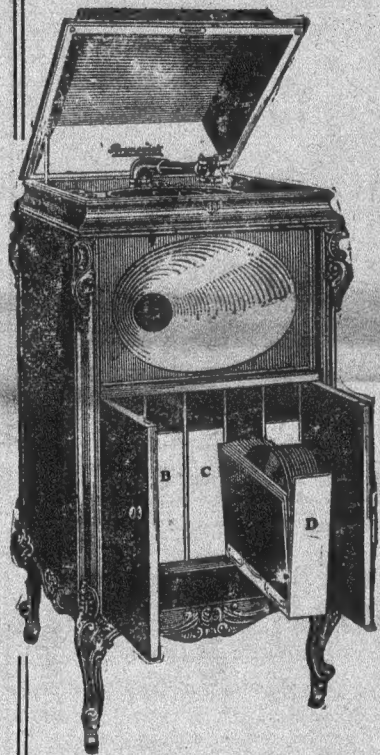
The Highways Bill, which makes provision for the distribution, within the next five years of \$20,000,000 of federal money for the encouragement of the construction of good roads, reached its third reading in the commons on Wednesday night, after a somewhat eventful career in parliament. In the early

Continued on Page 28

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ALL PHONOGRAPHS IN ONE

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in the estimation of all who hear its matchless tone and versatility. Consider these two exclusive features of the Brunswick method of reproduction.

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Principal—MISS J. VIRTUE For Prospectus Apply to the Bursar.

### EVENTS TO REMEMBER

Irrigation Convention, Medicine Hat, August 4, 5 and 6.

Annual Course for Rural Ministers, Manitoba Agricultural College, July 28 to August 8.

Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association Meeting, Regina, July 31.

#### Class A Fairs

Saskatoon, Sask. July 14 to July 19  
Brandon, Man. July 21 to July 26  
Regina, Sask. July 28 to Aug. 2

#### Class B Fairs

Red Deer, Alta. July 12 to July 16  
Camrose, Alta. July 17 to July 19  
Lloydminster, Sask. July 21 to July 23  
N. Battleford, Sask. July 24 to July 26  
Prince Albert, Sask. July 29 to Aug. 1  
Yorkton, Sask. Aug. 5 to Aug. 8  
Swift Current, Sask. Aug. 5 to Aug. 7  
Weyburn, Sask. Aug. 5 to Aug. 7  
Dauphin, Man. Aug. 6 to Aug. 8

#### Seed Fairs

International Dry Farm Products Exposition, Kansas City, Sept. 24 to Oct. 4.  
National Soil Products Exposition, Winnipeg, Feb. 24 to Feb. 28, 1920



Always have a

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## For the dozen uses that bob up every day

"That bread's most done."  
"Take the Daylo and bring up a jar of raspberries."  
"Go up to the garret and look—don't take matches—use the Daylo."  
"It's among that pile of papers in the cubbyhole."  
"What's bothering the hens?"

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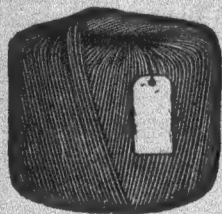
For your protection the registered name, Eveready Daylo, is stamped on the end cap. Accept no substitutes.

EVERY night at some hour or other there is the unexpected or unusual call for Daylo, to "look and see." Have a regular place to keep one, the Clock Shelf, your Dressing Table, or under the Pillow. Don't forget to carry a pocket size in your Handbag when you go out at night.

Canadian National Carbon Co. Ltd.  
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"There it is!"

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Tungsten Battery



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550 Feet Standard Manilla

This is Highest-Grade Twine. It is this year's stock and is being manufactured at the mills today to our order. In addition to the High Quality of our Twine we can save you money.

Write us for Special Prices on Car Lots or Smaller Quantities, F.O.B. your station. Quality counts.

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We Specialize in Wire and Stock.

Four-point Genuine Lyman	80 Rods per Spool
Two-point Gledden	80 Rods per Spool
Two-point Baker	80 Rods per Spool
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Write for our Special Direct-from-Factory Prices, F.O.B. Your Station, on small quantities and Car-load Lots.

**SASKATOON HARDWARE CO. Limited**  
150 Second Avenue South  
Saskatoon

## SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We are offering for Sale at most reasonable prices, owing to lack of accommodation, a number of Two-year-old and Yearling Bulls; big growthy fellows, several of them ready for Service, sired by the well-known imported bull, "Ardlethan Fortune," and others, and out of dams of the leading families.

Also the good imported two-year-old bull, "Royal Gift," by the Dunthie-bred "Collynie Sweepstakes."

Also females, from yearlings up, by "Ardlethan Fortune Ensign," by "Silver Olend," and out of high-quality dams. Those of breeding age have been bred to our good herd bull, "Duke of Saskatoon," by "Gainford Marquis."

In Clydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well-known sires as "Lord Ardwell," "Topnotch," and others. Write us your wants.

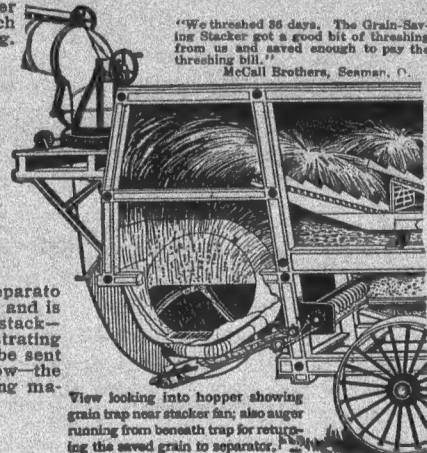
JAMES BOUSFIELD & SONS

MACGREGOR, Man.

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REPORTS of leading grain farmers and experiment stations show the actual saving of 10 to 25 bushels per thousand threshed last season by the use of the Grain-Saving Wind Stacker. This was with dry grain and separators never overloaded. Under ordinary conditions of straw and moisture the Grain-Saving Stacker makes a much greater saving.



## The Grain-Saving Stacker

has a device in the hopper which returns to the separator the grain that otherwise goes to the straw stack and is lost. You need never again have a green strawstack—sprouting from wasted grain. Booklet fully illustrating and describing the Grain-Saving Stacker will be sent you by any of the manufacturers named below—the makers of North America's standard threshing machines, agricultural tractors and implements.

Write to Any of These for Booklet:

### LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

#### Canada

Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaford, Ontario  
Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ontario  
Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario  
John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario  
Hargrett Bros., Ltd., Midway, Ontario  
MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ontario  
Sawyer-Massey Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario  
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Sussex Mfg. Company, Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick  
Watelco Mfg. Company, Ltd., Watelco, Ontario  
R. Watt Machine Works, Ltd., Ridgeway, Ontario  
George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ontario

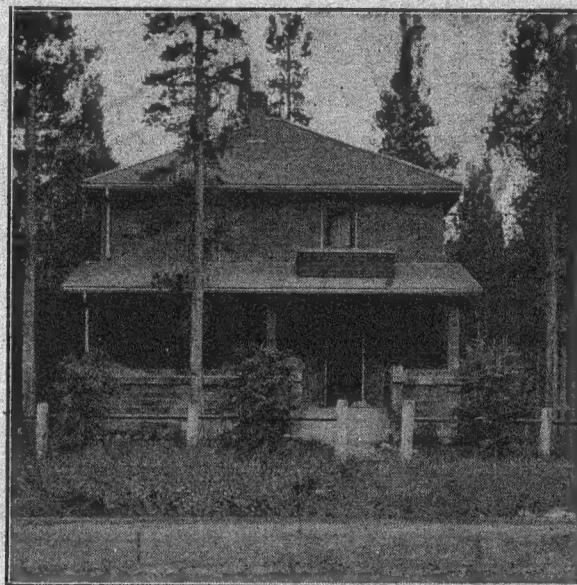
#### United States

Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio  
Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois  
A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, Ohio  
Banting Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio

Batavia Machine Company, Batavia, New York  
Buffalo Pitts Company, Buffalo, New York  
Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Missouri  
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Racine, Wisconsin  
Clark Machine Company, St. Johnsville, New York  
Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pennsylvania  
Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Illinois  
Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Illinois  
A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pennsylvania  
Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania  
Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Illinois  
Huber Mfg. Co., Marion, Ohio  
Keck-Gonnerman Company, Mt. Vernon, Indiana  
Minnesota Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minnesota  
Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Michigan  
The Russell & Company, Massillon, Ohio  
Russell Wind Stacker Company, Indianapolis, Indiana  
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., (U. S. Agency) Moline, Illinois  
Wayne, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Indiana  
The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, New York

The Grain-Saving Device Originated with The Indiana Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker

## Drain Tile Sewer Pipe Hollow Building Tile Brick (Face and Common) Flue-Lining Wall-Coping Well Curbing



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DRAIN TILE will aerate and improve land, making it more fertile.

VITRIFIED CLAY WELL CURBING is clean and sanitary, and will last for ever. Write:—

**The Alberta Clay Products Co. Ltd.**  
MEDICINE HAT ALBERTA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 9, 1919

## Canada a World Power

Among the world facts which the peace treaty sets forth formally to all the world is the fact of the nationhood of Canada, which all the world already knew to have been proved in the war. As Lloyd George made plain in his explanation of the treaty to the House of Commons, the signatures of the British plenipotentiaries bind only Great Britain. Canada and the other self-governing Dominions are parties to the treaty solely by their own will and action, as nations in the great British commonwealth of nations. Canada has thus achieved the standing of a world power. With just pride, and at the same time with thoughtful concern for the right working out of the pressing problems of the present and with a due sense of the seriousness of the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, every true Canadian man and woman faces the future hopefully, in the confidence that the Canadian people will prove themselves worthy inheritors of Canada's past, in dealing with these domestic problems. They come more closely home to us all than the fact that our country is now a world power.

## A Plea to the Organized Farmers

Speaking from knowledge gained by twelve years of educational work among the settlers of foreign origin in Saskatchewan, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, of the department of education of that province, made an earnest address to the Manitoba Educational Association at its annual convention last week. He said that the deportation of the leaders, numbering about one hundred, in the work of racial anti-Canadian propaganda among those people in Western Canada is the thing of most immediate importance to be done in order that Canadianizing influences may make headway among them.

Dr. Anderson might well have advocated at the same time the deportation of the despicable political heelers who have exploited those people, and are still busy at their conscienceless work. Speaking of that, Dr. Anderson said:—

During the last election campaign, prior to the war, a teacher whom I knew was holding a social gathering in the schoolhouse. A certain politician intruded himself and asked permission to speak to the people. He told them that if the party of which he was not a member were to be elected it would take away the farms and the stock of the Ruthenian people. His simple audience, with tears streaming down their cheeks, said "Yes, yes! That right. We vote for you!"

At more than one of the recent federal constituency conventions for organizing for political action in support of the principles of the Farmers' Platform, delegates of foreign racial origin spoke feelingly of the manner in which politicians have exploited their people. Notably at the convention held at Camrose was this the case.

Ukrainia local of the U.F.A., near Mundare, with a membership of 152, all of Ukrainian origin, sent fourteen delegates to that convention, who travelled one hundred miles in automobiles to Camrose. D. J. Prystash, secretary of that local, and also of another local of Ukrainians, which also sent representatives to back him up as their spokesman, pleaded urgently that representatives of the organized farmers be sent among those people of foreign origin to speak to them with enlightening truth and honesty and prevent their being misled by the political workers who were playing upon their ignorance.

Mr. Prystash, who served in the war, made his plea with moving earnestness. Could there be a finer tribute to the organized farmers' movement for political action than that such a plea should be made to them?

## Organization and Steadfastness

The work of organization for political action to secure the establishment of the principles of the Farmers' Platform in national legislation goes on apace. Organization is more than ever the keynote which must be sounded with clarity distinctness and with sustained reiteration, to guide the forces of progress on the way towards the achieving of success for the principles which inspire their advance.

The farmers must organize their political strength to its completest effectiveness, in co-operation with the political strength of all other classes of Canadian citizens whose convictions are in accord with the principles of justice and equal rights for all and special privilege to none. The composite forces of Canadian citizenship which thus will fight for the right must safeguard their cause by keeping clear from any entanglements with the old political parties.

This the farmers realize as strongly as they realize the vital need of organizing. The goal shines clear ahead. Organization and steadfastness are the means by which to attain it.

## Passing the Buck

When the proceedings of the committee of Parliament to which the Government had passed on the duty of investigating the high cost of living had duly run their course, the committee passed back a certain amount of information and also a recommendation to the Government. Then the Government, having to make the next move in the game of passing the buck, brought in a bill to establish a new commission to which the buck could be passed. This new body is to be known as the Court of Commerce.

There was point and force in Dr. Michael Clark's remarks about the committee's report, that it was inadequate, and that it was a hurried response to an S.O.S. call from the Government; as for the proposed new creation of a Court of Commerce, he said it could do little while the Government refused to deal with the fundamental cause of the high cost of living, namely, the tariff.

There is no country in which the people are more heavily burdened with taxation that operates for the benefit and advantage of favored individuals. From the eight millions of Canadians there was collected last year in customs duties only a little more than the total amount paid in customs duties last year by the hundred millions of people in the United States. And for every dollar paid in customs duties, four or five dollars are abstracted from the pockets of the mass of the people by the beneficiaries of the protectionist system of privilege for the few at the expense of the many.

Needless to say, the new Court of Commerce will be an expensive body. It will add appreciably to the high cost of government in Canada. If it is vested with full powers of investigation, and uses those powers as fearlessly as W. F. O'Connor, who was shifted to another kind of work, used such powers as he had for probing into profiteering, and if it is vested also with full powers of proceeding against those whom it finds guilty and of visiting upon them just penalties for their wrongdoing, and

makes full use also of those powers, it will justify its creation.

But is such root-and-branch work to be looked for while the high protectionist system continues in operation?

## A Fundamental Truth

A reader of The Guide, who has been visiting the capital of the United States, says in a letter:—

The most beautiful railway station on this continent, if not in the world, is here in Washington. Even in this city of splendid buildings it is impressive. Carved on its marble front are several inscriptions. One of them reads thus:—

### THE FARM

Best Home of the Family  
Main Source of National Wealth  
Foundation of Civilized Society  
The National Providence

It occurred to me that this inscription, which expresses a truth that is fundamental in human society, might well be carved on the front of our new Parliament buildings at Ottawa.

True it is, as our correspondent writes, that the inscription he sends us expresses a truth which is fundamental in human society. But for more than a generation the control of the national fiscal system of Canada has been in the hands of men who have shaped it in violation of that truth. The protectionist system means injustice to agriculture. It works incalculable injury to the national life.

## Direct Legislation

Direct legislation, that is to say, the initiative and the referendum, has well been said to be the natural evolution of the franchise. The opposition it has met has been of the same character as that which has stood in the way of every extension of the individual franchise in every land. Of the direct legislation act on the statute books of Manitoba it was written in the Political Campaign number of The Guide by D. W. Buchanan, who has been from the first prominently identified with the direct legislation movement in this province, that "it is one of the best measures of the kind passed by any legislative body." It was mainly through the activity of the organized farmers of Manitoba that that act was passed.

The Imperial Privy Council has now declared that act to be unconstitutional, in that, if it were put into operation it would have the effect of depriving the Lieutenant-Governor of his prerogative, as the representative of the Crown, of approving, or disapproving, of legislation. Which is a pretty finely drawn, technical decision by Their Lordships over in London.

Leaving the act altogether out of consideration, there is nothing to prevent either the Dominion parliament or any Provincial legislature from passing a measure in response to a petition from the people. The law giving the vote to women is a case in point. That is the initiative. Nor is there anything to prevent the insertion of a provision in an act, declaring that it shall not go into operation until it has been submitted to the people and approved by them. The prohibition laws passed by the different provincial legislatures are all cases in point. That is the referendum. A combination of the two will give direct legislation, with such formal recognition of what have been termed "the mythical supervisory rights of the representative of the Crown" as will meet the technical objection raised by Their Lordships of the Imperial Privy Council.

The way is thus left wide open to the



Manitoba Government and to every other Government in Canada to have direct legislation brought into action whenever it is desired. Direct legislation is a development of democracy which Their Lordships over in London cannot successfully stand in the way of. As to their finding the Manitoba act unconstitutional, that only points out one more respect in which the British North America Act, which is the constitution of Canada, should be amended.

### In Regard to Divorce

The constitutional expounders of our governmental system and our law have brought to light a thing which until now has been lying hidden. All these years since courts of British law were first constituted in Western Canada after the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company came to an end and the name "Prince Rupert's Land" vanished from the geographies, the said courts have possessed the power of granting divorces. But nobody, apparently, was aware of it. It is a power not possessed by the courts in Ontario and Quebec. The recent decision of the Privy Council in London on a test case from Manitoba has brought this fact to light.

It is not to be doubted that in time there will be a just and uniform divorce system throughout all Canada. The present system, by which divorce jurisdiction is vested in the Senate, is, on many grounds, indefensible; one ground is the costliness of the procedure. The sacredness of the marriage bond should be duly safeguarded. But a system which makes the obtaining of a divorce too costly for those who are not wealthy cannot safeguard it rightly.

### The Mathers' Report

The report of the Mathers' Commission stands out conspicuously as an exception to the general rule that Commissions produce nothing of constructive value. The Mathers'

Commission has done really valuable work. Its report sets forth ably and with sincerity and clear vision a comprehensive statement of progressive proposals for the betterment of industrial conditions.

The report is truly a document of light and leading. There is in it complete recognition of the principle of collective bargaining by unified trade groups, or federations, instead of the individual unions, and of other progressive principles of the new era to which labor has worked its way. The proposals in the report point the way to industrial harmony and efficiency.

### The Progress of P.R.

Proportional Representation is assuredly on its way towards coming into its own. A notable feature of the Mathers' Report is its advocacy of Proportional Representation in the urban areas of Canada as a just and necessary means of securing to Labor its fair representation in Parliament. It is noteworthy also that Proportional Representation found favor with the Great War Veterans at their recent annual convention. The current issue of The Manitoba Veteran contains an excellent article setting forth the advantages of this system for securing fair representation, striking at the evils of the party system and raising the level of public life.

As W. R. Wood wrote in his article on Proportional Representation in the Political Campaign Number of The Guide, it is founded upon a principle so manifestly fair that no argument or objection has ever been made against it. In fact, if government is to be truly representative and democratic, it can only be by having the elections of the representatives of the people based on that principle.

The Cost of Living committee at Ottawa did no more than handle the fringe of that

subject, which would not be so much hidden from public view if the plank of the Farmers' Platform which calls for publicity of the earnings of all protected manufacturing industries were enacted into a Dominion law.

Hon. Geo. P. Smith, minister of education in the Alberta government, at a Liberal convention at Tofield, on June 13, criticized The Grain Growers' Guide very severely for its political views, and wound up by saying: "The Grain Growers' Guide makes me sick." He didn't say whether The Guide effected mostly his stomach or his head, or whether it brought on a condition of general debility. The Guide is intended to make the old line partisans sick, and we are glad to know that it is accomplishing its purpose. However, if Mr. Smith will continue taking The Guide in small doses regularly and will digest the Farmers' Platform he may yet live to a ripe old age and enjoy a long period of usefulness in public life.

When the last issue of The Guide was going to press the newspapers were devoting much of their space to the debate which two bruisers were preparing to wage with their fists upon each other's bodies, for the edification of some thirty thousand spectators assembled in a city in Ohio from all over the continent to witness them pounding each other for money. Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Willard, to judge by the articles and pictures in the newspapers, were looming larger in the public eye than the world's foremost heroes and statesmen. The manly art of self-defence is a great and admirable thing; but there are ugly sides to the commercialization of it. No less than four thousand policemen and detectives were on hand in Toledo for the big prize-fight; a fact which speaks for itself in regard to the character of at least a considerable number of the many that assembled from far and wide for the occasion.



Jack Canuck:—"Well, I Must Be An Ass to Drag That Burden After Me!"



# Back to "Civies"

"When this awful war is over,  
Oh! how happy I shall be,  
When I get my civie clothes on,  
No more soldiering for me."

THAT'S a part of one of the songs we used to sing as we trudged along the roads of France. We sang it in England, too, and we even sang it in Canada before we knew what being in the army really meant. Today, I put my "civvy clothes" on, and, believe me, I felt pleased with myself after wearing the khaki for over three years. The first thing I did this morning was to get my photograph taken as a record of the great day to which I had been looking forward for many weary months. As I walked down the Strand, revelling in my new freedom, what gave me the most relief, perhaps, was the fact that I could now walk along and mind my own business, without having either to keep saluting officers or, what to me was worse, to pretend I did not see them and wonder if some conscientious major was going to stop me and ask sarcastically if this was my day for disobeying the king's regulations. I have never had any objection to saluting officers; no inferiority is implied, and a smart salute is a sign of a smart soldier. But it is a nuisance when one is walking along a busy thoroughfare, trying to converse with a friend perhaps, to have to keep interrupting the conversation to "bring the right hand smartly, with a circular motion to the peak of the cap, etc."

## Disadvantages of Mufti

Of course there are disadvantages in everything. When I had my photo taken I found there were two prices, one for men in khaki or blue, and another, a few shillings higher for civilians. And when dinner time came I found out again that the khaki carries with it privileges which were mine no more. Yesterday, in a Y.M.C.A. hut I enjoyed a good meal at a cost of less than 20 cents. Today, I am an outsider, and must go to a common restaurant, where I get no more and no better fare for double the money. And I believe I am going to be lonely here in London, in the biggest city in the world, now that I no longer belong to the khaki fraternity. Perhaps that is why a lot of the English soldiers are joining up again. An old acquaintance whom I ran across a few days ago had been discharged from an Imperial regiment, but he was still in uniform. He had been in the army only about two years, and when he got home and tried to put on his old clothes he found that army life had broadened him out so much that the only thing he could get on was his hat. Clothes are an awful price in England at the present time (at least three times what they were in pre-war days), and rather than spend all his savings on a new wardrobe, my friend had determined to re-enlist for the Army of Occupation. And there are a lot more like him. Truth to tell, army life under peace conditions is not at all a bad way of living for the man with no particular ambition.

## A Nightmare

When we were standing on the fire-step, peering out into No Man's Land, through a long, cold, wet winter's night, and the tired eyes saw fence posts and tree stumps walking around just beyond the barbed wire, we thought that nine or ten hours a day in an office or workshop, with a nice clean bed to sleep in every night, would be like heaven, but now that the fighting is done with and almost forgotten, the thought of the dull routine of working for a living is to many men a horrible nightmare. I spent a couple of hours between trains at Leeds last week, and found the streets thronged with young men whose red faces and regimental badges displayed in the coat lapel, proclaimed them as men recently demobilized. I enquired if all these men had found work. "Work? No," I was told. "They are getting twenty-nine and sixpence a week (about \$30 a month) out-of-work pay, and they do not want to work." The unemployment donation, by the way, though es-

## Some Thoughts of a Canadian Soldier on His First Day of Civil Life—By John W. Ward

established by the British government, with the good intention of preventing discharged soldiers and civilian war workers from being without means of support while they secured new employment, is having a very bad effect upon business. In March this year, over 1,000,000 men and women were receiving the unemployment donation, costing the government £1,250,000 per week, and at the same time business men all over the country are complaining that they cannot get the hands they need to do the business that is offered. Those receiving the unemployment donation are supposed to accept work when it is offered, but there is a defect somewhere in the system, which enables those not inclined for work to escape this obligation.

## What is Patriotism?

I have been trying to understand the working of the soldier's mind, including my own, ever since I came overseas, but it is a mystery to me still. In Canada, as long as I was there, it all seemed quite natural. We felt that we were making a sacrifice in joining the army, but we thought of the cause for which we were going to fight, and there was a glow of patriotic pride in our hearts that repaid us for what we were giving up. We sang, "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall," and all sorts of things, and we felt and meant it, too. But in France, we sang "I Want to Go Home," and we meant that just as much, perhaps more. If singing patriotic songs and national anthems was patriotism, the British army, including the contingents from the Dominions, would have been the most unpatriotic body of men it was possible to imagine. But very often it was the man whose talk was the most unpatriotic, to judge by some standards, who did the most patriotic things. When a man has three or four wound stripes on his sleeve, and the ribbon of the D.C.M. or M.M., honestly won in the face of the enemy, on his breast, I do not think anyone ought to impugn his patriotism if he makes for the door in a hurry when the orchestra strikes up "God Save the King," at the close of a concert. Practically no one in France sang the national anthem.

## Words and Deeds

I remember a chap from a Manitoba farm who had quite a lot of Indian blood in his veins, who was very fond of talking about how fast he would run if ever the Germans "came over" on us. He declared that he was a brave man till he got into his first fight, but as a result of his experience on that occasion, which was not altogether a success for our side, he had become a coward. He talked so much about what a coward he was, that I believe he really meant it. But the last I saw of him, he was being carried out of the trenches badly gassed through taking

off his respirator so that he could give first aid more quickly and efficiently to a comrade who had been seriously wounded by a gas shell.

## The "Glory of War"

I hope that by this time there is no one left who believes that an occasional war is necessary to bring out the good qualities of a nation. "The glory of war," indeed, has at last been proved a myth. Surely no one who really saw this war can still believe that if men, like gold, must go through fire to be refined and purified, war is the right kind of fire. Rather, I am afraid, we must confess that with the great majority of us, the result has been the opposite, and instead of developing the better side of our natures and seeking higher ideals, we have found that our evil passions have been brought into play, and that very often (not always,

but often) it was the man, who in his home town would be considered a bad citizen, who did the greatest things when at close quarters with the enemy. I do not know which was the stronger sometimes, my disgust at the behaviour of certain men after pay-day in some village behind the line, or my admiration for the same men when they were in our most advanced outposts or in the enemy trenches. It is not a nice thing to think much less to write about the moral lapses of oneself and one's friends, but I just want to hint here that constant living in an atmosphere in which killing and being killed is the daily business of one's life, is demoralizing to character, and that this effect is not confined to the soldiers of any one army. But what can anyone expect? If you train men for years with the sole object of killing their fellow creatures, by almost

any means which science and barbarism combined could devise, how can you expect them when they have finished their task to become like a model Sunday-school class?

## Discipline

Neither is it true that military discipline has a good effect on the character of the average man. Military discipline is a wonderful thing in war. It makes men do what seems to be impossible. I saw a remarkable instance of this in one of the big battles of last fall, when the brigade to which I belonged went "over the top" to take a village and the adjacent country. We had to go about two miles over open fields, in the face of a blazing sun and in full view of an entrenched and expectant enemy practically all the way. When the German artillery began to lay down a barrage in front of us some one called out "heads up, just the same as if you were on parade," and because we had been trained and disciplined for months to move in that formation, we went along with all the swank and swagger of a march past. Those who were hit quietly dropped out, and the rest marched right through the

barrage. Once in a while we got orders to halt and lie down for a few moments rest. Once as we lay hugging the ground the air seemed to be full of whistling machine-gun bullets coming from batteries of hidden guns. The bullets were zipping through the grass and thumping into the earth all around, and if anyone had offered me \$1,000 to stand up for ten seconds I wouldn't have done it. But presently the command "advance" came down the line, and in an instant I found myself on my feet passing on the word and everybody was moving forward, a little more quickly than before and still in the formation and manner we had been disciplined to. The elimination process continued, but those who were not hit called for a stretcher bearer to attend to those who were and "carried on" themselves until the remnant at length got to grips with the enemy and did the work to which they had been assigned. This sort of thing was a daily occurrence in the last three months of the war, in fact it often happened several times in different places in one day. It was discipline that did it.

## Of the British Kind

But it was British discipline at its best; a discipline not of fear but of mutual self-interest. We knew that not only the success of the operation in which we were engaged, but our own individual and collective chance of coming through the fight depended on every man from the colonel to the private playing his part exactly as he had been trained. One of the chief things we had to do was to keep away from one another, every man five yards or so from his nearest neighbor, and keep pressing on. As long as we were moving, the enemy artillery did not know exactly where we were, and as we ran forward a few yards at a time, in the last stages of the advance, dropping into holes or lying out of sight in the long grass between the rushes, the German machine gunners wasted enormous quantities of ammunition, and saw us and their own doom rapidly getting nearer. They knew that we should get them in the end, and some of them quit before we, in our haste to reach them, had taken time to use our rifles.

German soldiers could not make this kind of an advance unless they came in vastly superior numbers. They had discipline, but it was not discipline of our kind. Generally speaking the German private soldiers would fight bravely and skillfully as long as they had officers or non-commissioned officers to give them orders, but when those in command were killed or otherwise incapacitated, they were inclined to surrender or run away. That is speaking generally; of course there were exceptions. Consequently, when the Germans advanced they either came in mass formation or in bunches, and our machine gunners and riflemen had only to keep their nerve to wipe them out. When they did advance over open ground and overcome our infantry it was only by sheer weight of numbers and at an awful sacrifice. Many a time last fall the Germans counter-attacked in superior numbers and were practically wiped out. The newspapers recorded an incident last August when a western Ontario battalion was enticed into a trap and found itself, after taking its objective, with a heavy barrage behind it and the enemy coming from both flanks and the front. The Germans came so thickly that our men poured rapid fire from rifles and machine guns into bunches of men that were too big and close to be missed, and after wasting hundreds of lives the enemy abandoned the attack and left 250 unwounded prisoners in the hands of the Canadians. That was a triumph of Canadian discipline over the German variety.

The discipline that made quite ordinary men do heroic deeds in battle, made the same men when "resting" behind the line spend hours daily in the apparently useless task of polishing brass and buttons, and sometimes to submit to insult and imposition by superiors in rank who were in some cases far from being their superiors in every other

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John W. Ward



# Alberta Conventions

## East Edmonton

THE attendance at the U.F.A. district convention for the East Edmonton district, held in Edmonton, June 25 and 26, was the smallest of any, there being only 36 registered delegates. Organization was completed and with encouragement from the returned soldiers and from Mayor Clarke, from the labor people, the organization is off to a good start. The convention had the assurance that if the U.F.A. of the East Edmonton district placed a candidate in the field at the next general election the bulk of the city people would support him. Mayor Clarke assured the convention that the East Edmonton constituency was the most democratic, and the sickest of party politics as they have been manipulated.

District director Rafn was elected chairman of the convention, and H. Higginbotham, of Central office was made secretary. The following committees were named when the convention unanimously decided to form an organization of the district for political purposes: Credentials—F. C. Clare, Edmonton; S. A. Carson, Nampaw; and J. G. Woodward, of Waskatenow. Resolutions—Charles Burnell, Edmonton; J. H. Maxfield, Sunnyside; A. J. Martyn, Horse Hills; R. C. New, Waskatenow; H. B. Watson, Colinton; N. J. Shepland, Rochester; Mrs. Mabel Dean, of Horse Hills. Order of Business—Harry Bell, Nampaw; J. A. Sutherland, Nampaw; C. C. Carter, Stocks; Robert McAllister, Waskatenow and A. Corbett.

President Wood addressed the convention in the afternoon, setting forth the reasons for the U.F.A. entering the political field at this time, and outlining the methods generally agreed upon by the board of the U.F.A. The president's address created an animated discussion. One delegate thought the general unrest in Canada today was a result of not too small wages, but of a too high cost of living for the wages received. The probability of an election in the near future was brought up and it was the opinion of the several delegates who spoke that an election at this time would be unfortunate, things were in such a mess that no one seemed willing to assume the responsibility of bringing chaos out of disorder.

### Who Pays the Piper?

It was decided to ask the federal government to rearrange the boundaries of the constituency so that rural East Edmonton might be attached to a rural constituency. Charles Burnell brought in a resolution asking that no campaign funds be received from an outside source. His opinion was that he who pays the piper calls the tune. Secretary Higginbotham asked if this prevented help from labor or other democratic bodies. Another delegate asked if it barred financial assistance from the U.G.G. if they were disposed to help. The reply was that it was aimed to prevent manipulation by those bent on wrecking the movement. A. Corbett and Chairman Rafn thought that if the contributions were published there would be little danger of running into such a shoal. Mr. Rafn said the convention might rest assured that it would not be getting barrels of money from the Canadian manufacturers or the C.P.R. The resolution was carried.

J. R. Betts, from Rochester, brought in a resolution that provincial political action as well as federal be taken, and his resolution carried. A resolution urging the closest co-operation with organized labor. As originally drafted the resolution specified that this be done by pamphlets and various forms of literature, and asked that Central office do this. After it was pointed out that such propaganda was not always the best, the resolution was amended to eliminate that clause. Speaking to it President Wood thought that the thing to do at present was to go along completing organization, leaving labor free to do the same, and then the two must ultimately come together.

The committee on constitution of

## Proceedings of the East Edmonton and West Edmonton Meetings which Concluded the Big Provincial Series

which Charles Burnell was chairman, brought in the draft constitution on Thursday morning. It follows closely those of the other conventions, stating as its objects those as already defined by the U.F.A. constitution as well as the active participation in all questions affecting the political welfare of the country, and co-operation with other democratic bodies which might be approved by the association in convention assembled. The draft constitution defined the qualifications of the candidate as a bona fide farmer resident in the riding. The chairman of the committee championed that definition, while Robert McAllister, A. Corbett and Harry Bell thought such a close qualification would eliminate co-operation with other organizations. It was finally amended to make the qualifications only that such candidate must be a resident elector of the riding.

H. B. Watson, of Colinton, moved that no candidate be nominated at this time, and the motion carried without discussion. The following resolution passed the convention: "Resolved that this convention go on record as recommending that the executive board of this political association take the matter of organizing an educational campaign up with the Central office of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A., with a view to getting the whole constituency organized into locals. R. C. New, of Waskatenow, and Mrs. M. Phillips, of Waskatenow, supported it.

The election of officers completed the business of the first convention of the East Edmonton constituency. They were as follows: President, Charles Burnell; vice-presidents, Mrs. Mabel Dean, of Horse Hills and A. Corbett; directors, R. C. New, Clodford; R. D. Grisdale, Athabaska; Harry Bell, Nampaw; N. J. Shopland, Rochester; J. Carlton, Bon Accord; J. J. O'Brien, Egremont.

## West Edmonton

With 101 delegates in attendance the U.F.A. of West Edmonton constituency opened their convention on Monday morning, June 23, in Edmonton. Many of the delegates arrived at the convention only after the greatest difficulties of travel. The constituency of West Edmonton includes all that territory in Alberta which extends to the west of Edmonton to the British Columbia boundary, and north to the Territories. One delegate, Sheridan Lawrence, came from Fort Vermilion, a point half-way between Lesser and Great Slave Lakes, and some 550 miles from Edmonton. The trip requires a steamer journey of two days before reaching the railway at Peace River Crossing, and covering a distance between 250 and 300 miles. The delegates came from various points within a distance of 550 miles from the city of Edmonton. The convention was notable for the very fine U.F.A. spirit. The greater number of the delegates came from communities where the U.F.A. represented their religion, work and recreation, and such a wholesome U.F.A. atmosphere was bound to make the convention the splendid success it was.

Herbert Greenfield, of Westlock, was given the chairmanship, and H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary, the secretaryship. The morning business was the arranging of organization, appointment of committees, and an outline by Secretary Higginbotham of the work of the former conventions. The following committees were named: Credentials—Jno. Sigley, Griffin Creek; W. J. Bower, Magnolia; E. H. Sisley, Grand Prairie. Resolutions—C. A. Stevens, Whitecourt; J. E. Shenners, Blue Sky; Mrs. J. W. Field, Swan Lake; M. C. Simmons, Spirit River; G. A. Rhen, Ravine, J. A. Edgson, Westlock; and C. S. Courtney, of Picardville. Order of Business—A. R. Brown, Westlock; W. F. Bredin, Grand Prairie; John

Gregg, Heathersage; F. E. Hubbard, Ray; Mrs. J. A. Edgson and Mrs. Reynolds, of Clairmont.

### Convention a Training School

About 15 per cent. of the delegates were women, and their interest in the discussions was keen indeed. At the beginning, Chairman Greenfield pointed out that these district conventions were the political training schools for all farm electors, and he urged that the convention specially give the women a fair share of the responsibility. There was not a dissenting voice on the question of forming an organization for political purposes. After some discussion it was decided that the convention also favored provincial action as well as federal. W. F. Bredin, of Grand Prairie led the discussion favoring provincial action. A resolution of wide interest to the rural electors of the constituency was that asking that the constituency boundaries be so re-arranged that the rural portion of West Edmonton would be attached to a rural constituency. W. F. Bredin moved the resolution, and in speaking to it said that the constituencies had been so arranged for political purposes, and to neutralize the farmer's vote. Another delegate expressed doubt of the diplomacy of the resolution suggesting that they might antagonize the townspeople, and so lose the support of large numbers of people whose support they would need at election time. The resolution was carried.

A. J. Holmes, a returned soldier, was given the privilege of addressing the meeting. His right to speak was challenged by other returned soldiers, and a number of delegates requested of the speaker what organization he represented. He deferred replying until after he had delivered his address, and on being again asked said that he was vice-president of the Dominion labor organization, and chairman of the returned soldiers' strikers' committee. In his address he suggested that the farmers, the returned soldiers, and the labor party combine to carry the three Edmonton seats, one to go to the farmers, one to the returned soldiers and one to the labor people, with the other two bodies in support in each case. Rev. Mercer, of Edmonton, was given a hearing also and presented the salutation of the Dominion labor party. He pleaded for unity among the forces which were working for the establishment of democracy, and assured the convention that the labor people of Edmonton were behind the farmers in their attempt at independent politics.

### Representation Discussed

Mrs. Walter Parlyby, president of the United Farm Women, and President H. W. Wood, addressed the convention in the afternoon. Several resolutions were introduced and discussed. One was that the convention adopt the Farmers' Platform as laid down by the Council of Agriculture. Afterwards this was amended to recommend that the locals study the platform in detail and be prepared to deal with it, clause by clause, at the next convention. The cash bonus of \$2,000 to all men who served in the army was endorsed, as well as another resolution to do with returned soldiers which reads: "That immediately following discharge, all ranks of the army be placed on the same basis as regards pensions, post discharge pay, cash bonus, or any other way."

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday the committee brought in the draft of the constitution. The organization is to be known as The United Farmers' of Alberta and the United Farm Women's of Alberta Independent Political Association for West Edmonton. The question of representation to the district association was not satisfactory to the convention, the majority contending that only those actually paying membership to the political organization through the local should have represen-

tation, and that the local should be responsible only for the membership fee of those willing to take political action. This is a totally different action to all the other conventions, they agreeing that the local should be responsible for membership fees for all members whether agreeing with political action or not. C. O. Pool, of Beaver Lodge, moved an amendment that the representation be one in 20 instead of one in ten, since transportation facilities in the constituency were too difficult to send many delegates, but his amendment was lost.

Considerable discussion took place on the clause providing for directors. The draft constitution suggested that six directors be elected, two for three years, two for two years, and two for one year. W. F. Bredin moved that all directors be elected annually. J. Dickerson, of Heaton Moore, thought that half the delegates should be women. The clause was finally referred back to the committee, and was returned to the convention, revised to read that six directors should be elected annually. The clause defining qualifications of candidate precipitated some discussion. John Hoffman, M. C. Simmons and Chairman Greenfield did not favor making the qualifications too binding. President Wood was called for and urged a latitude in qualifications. At this time McKinley, of Spruce Grove, a liberal veteran, thought this an opportunity to do some campaign work for the liberal standard bearer, Frank Oliver. He did not have a badge, and Mr. Greenfield challenged his right to speak. The convention soon settled his right to speak by telling him to sit down. He admitted he was not a delegate, but said he was invited to speak on behalf of Mr. Oliver by a delegate to the convention.

### Study to be Made of Situation

The following resolution was introduced: "Resolved that this convention do not nominate a candidate at this time but instruct the executive of the West Edmonton district organization to study carefully the whole political situation in this constituency with a view to possible co-operation, and report at the next convention." A. R. Brown moved the resolution, and in speaking to it said that he thought the farmers of Edmonton were scarcely ready for nominating yet, since the membership of the U.F.A. in the constituency was only 1,800, and it would be a pretty brave man who would accept nomination with that backing. Major J. T. Watt, of Rossington; John Hoffman, of Friedenstall, and other delegates from the far north urged that the convention do nominate a candidate, giving as their most urgent reason that they could not easily be brought together in another convention should a snap election be brought about. J. E. Shenners, of Blue Sky, also from the far north, said that since coming to the convention he had changed his mind and was now rather of the opinion that it was best not to nominate. Another far north delegate said that pooling of rates made it possible for all to attend a convention. A division was called for, and when the count was taken 45 declared against nominating and 31 for.

An informal evening session was held at which the only business was that to do with a resolution in favor of forming a provincial organization. After a great deal of discussion as to whether the district organization was within its rights on passing the resolution, whether a provincial organization was necessary, how such would be financed, what its probable powers would be, etc., the resolution was carried. At the afternoon session the following officers were elected: President, George Bevington, Spruce Grove; first vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Field, Swan River; second vice-president, F. E. Hubbard, St. Albert; directors, Mrs. Stewart Newton, of Beaver Lodge; J. E. Shenners, Blue Sky; S. K. Reid, High Prairie; Neil Ross, St. Albert; Herbert Greenfield, Westlock; and W. M. Washburn, of Stoney Plain. The first named three directors are for the district north of the Athabaska River, and the latter three for that country south of the river.



# Saskatchewan Conventions

## Battleford

**T**HE convention for the constituency of Battleford, which was held at Wilkie, on Monday, June 23, was notable for the number of delegates and visitors in attendance, for their keen interest and close attention to the business done, for the vigor and excellence of the speaking, and for the enthusiasm and determination which were strikingly in evidence throughout. The delegates who registered numbered 271, including a score of women delegates, and, in addition, 116 visitors registered. The preliminary meeting was presided over by John Evans, of Nutana, director at large. General secretary J. B. Musselman was also present from the Central board of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers', and explained, as at all the preceding conventions, the procedure followed by the Central board in carrying out the instructions given by the general convention in Regina, last February. The district director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers', P. M. McCaffrey, of Rockhaven, and the woman's director for the district, Mrs. B. R. Pratt, of Senlack, also had seats on the platform. The official record showed that 71 out of the 105 locals in the constituency were represented, and the amount of money subscribed to meet the expenses in connection with the convention and the initiation of political action, as the convention might decide, was \$383.95, with more sent in since Mr. Musselman had made up the figures in Regina, and still more to come.

The preliminary proceedings having been disposed of, the convention organized itself for business, with Thomas H. McConica, of Luseland, as chairman, and C. C. Stoliker, of Wilkie, as secretary.

Messrs. A. Luce le Ruez, Marshall; H. H. Dickenson, Marshall; J. Rollo, Salvador; A. W. Barber, Carruthers; were appointed the resolution committee. The convention by resolution invited Mr. Musselman and the other representatives from the Central board to take part in the proceedings of the convention.

### Defer Nomination of Candidate

In the earnest conversations among the delegates as they gathered in groups before the opening of the convention, there was in evidence a considerable amount of determination that the convention should, before dispersing, nominate a candidate for parliament. The same determination was unmistakably manifest during the first hour or two of the convention. But as the discussion of that question proceeded, it was plainly to be seen that the assembled delegates were diligently considering it from every point of view. The various considerations involved were all threshed out, and after there had been a free and full discussion, the convention decided that the nomination of a candidate be deferred. The vote was practically unanimous, only three or four hands being raised to the contrary.

A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sentiment of the convention that a bona fide farmer should be nominated, when the time comes for nomination; but at the evening meeting the convention took up the matter again, and decided that the resolution should be rescinded.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved, that this convention declare itself in favor of the organization, financing by voluntary contribution all the necessary expenses incurred in securing the election to parliament of the candidate of our choice, without cash outlay on the candidate's part."

"Resolved that this convention expresses its confidence in and appreciation of such of our grain grower members in parliament as have endeavored to secure a greater reduction of the import tariff than outlined in the budget as adopted, and especially that we appreciate the vigorous action of Hon. T. A. Crerar, in resigning from the government."

## Final Meetings of the Big Series Enthusiastically Endorse Political Action Move

"Resolved, that we favor the selection of a western man for premier of Canada."

### Constituency Committee Selected

The convention gave great care to the selection of a constituency committee, which was done on the basis of the delegates from the locals in each constituency making nominations. The following names were decided upon:—

R. M. No. 409, Buffalo, O. Stevens; Hillsdale, No. 440, A. W. Barber; Progress, No. 351, D. Irving, Luseland; Grass Lake, No. 381, E. S. Carroll, Asor; Manitou Lake, No. 442, Lewis Howells, Battle Valley; Heart's Hill, No. 352, R. Bell, Denzil; Battle River, No. 438, F. S. Palmer, Prongus; Cut Knife, No. 439, E. Coomb, Cut Knife; Eldon, No. 471, John Wesson, Forest Bank; Maidstone, No. 411, F. J. Perrin, Senlack; Reford, No. 379, Sidney Big-ham, Wolfe; Carruthers, No. 329, A. W. Barber, Hillsdale; Tramping Lake, No. 380, John Grill, Tramping Lake; Britannia, No. 502, Stanley Rackham, Lloyd-minister; Eye Hill, No. 382, W. M. Rogers, Eye Hill; Buckville, No. 348, W. Beckett, Grandview; R. M. No. 349, Percy Mark, Springwater; Wilton, No. 472, A. L. le Ruez, Marshall; Round Valley, No. 410, Donald J. Haight, Adanae; Rosemount, No. 378, H. C. Gray, Landis. The convention decided on the proposal of B. R. Pratt, of Senlack, that the committee, as named in the foregoing list, should add ten women representatives to its number, and further, that the committee so constituted should have power to add to its number.

The committee met in the interval between the afternoon and evening meetings of the convention and elected H. C. Gray as its chairman, and Messrs. Grill, Carroll and Haight as directors, with C. C. Stoliker to act as secretary. The convention decided that when the ten women members of the committee are added, as decided previously by the convention, two of the ten shall be added to the executive of the committee.

All the above-named members of the constituency committee made speeches at the evening meeting of the convention. Mrs. Pratt made an earnest address, which was loudly applauded. W. J. Healy, of the staff of The Guide, spoke briefly, and an address by Mr. Musselman, brought the convention to a close.

## North Battleford

At the convention for the constituency of North Battleford, which was held in the town of North Battleford, on Tuesday, June 24, the delegates in attendance numbered 86, including four women delegates, and the visitors who registered numbered 29, including 11 women. Several of the speakers at the convention took occasion to mention that the small attendance at any convention to which delegates had to travel long distances could not rightly be taken as an indication of any lack of interest on the part of the women. On the contrary, the attendance of the men delegates was in many cases made possible by the manner in which their wives and daughters shouldered the work at home. The financial statement presented at the preliminary proceedings, over which Thomas Sales, of Tantallon, representing the Central board at Regina, presided, with Walter Mason, of Radisson, acting as secretary, showed that the locals of the North Battleford constituency had been asked to contribute \$250, and had actually contributed, thus far, \$488, with more to come.

After the preliminary proceedings, which included a statement by general secretary Musselman, setting forth the information laid before all the preceding conventions by him, the convention organized itself for business, with Mr. Sales continuing as chairman. District director D. Japp, was chosen to act as secretary. A resolutions' committee, consisting of W. Brown, Shellbrooke; J.

Horrell, Mount Hope; and R. W. Clarke, Spiers, was appointed.

The choosing of a constituency committee was next proceeded with. The committee, as finally decided upon by the convention, is as follows: D. Japp, Spiers; C. A. Mair, Prince; G. Luck, Shellbrooke; Moses Rhenier, Edam; C. C. Davis, North Battleford; W. McDermott, Halcynia; D. Duff, Warnock; A. L. Nutting, Radisson; Henry Hudek, Hafford; W. E. Kimber, Parkside; T. Hill, Canwood; H. J. Otto, Mulligan. The committee has power to add to its number, and was instructed by the convention that in so doing it should make due provision for representation of the women of the constituency.

### Resolutions Considered

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:—

"Resolved, that we, the delegates and visitors of the G.G.A. of this constituency of North Battleford, in convention assembled, do hereby express our disappointment that our member, C. E. Long, failed to declare himself in favor of a substantial lowering of the import tariff; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Long, at Ottawa."

"Resolved, that this convention approves of the attitude taken by Hon. T. A. Crerar and other members, irrespective of party, in support of a substantial lowering of the tariff."

"Resolved, that this convention favors the restoration of full citizenship to all loyal citizens of Canada who were deprived of the franchise under the War Time Elections Act, on the condition that the full responsibilities of citizenship on the same basis as those carried by native-born Canadians be also assumed."

"Resolved, that this meeting expresses its appreciation of the work done by the Central office in arranging for this convention."

At the evening meeting of the convention the constituency committee reported that it had elected D. Japp, as chairman; C. A. Mair, as vice-chairman; and G. Luck, Moses Rhenier and W. McDermott, as directors; with F. A. Wright appointed as its secretary-treasurer.

All the members of the constituency took their places on the platform, with Mr. Japp, acting as chairman of the meeting, and one after another they addressed the convention. Their speeches were all vigorous and full of enthusiasm, and were applauded no less vigorously and enthusiastically.

### Interesting Addresses

As Mr. Sales pointed out, the North Battleford constituency was the birth-place not only of the co-operative movement of the grain growers in Saskatchewan, but of the movement for political action. He made an earnest and rousing address in advocacy of thoroughness and unflagging activity in education, co-operation and organization, in order to carry to triumphant success the political action now decided upon.

The meeting was brought to a close by an address by Mr. Musselman on the aims and purposes of the organized farmers in entering upon political action—an address which was listened to with close attention by a large audience, which included many citizens of the town of North Battleford, and among them not a few representatives of organized labor.

## Prince Albert

As the series of constituency conventions in Saskatchewan drew to its close, the manifestations of enthusiastic and resolute determination to carry on political action in order to secure the establishment of the principles for which the organized farmers stand were increasingly in evidence. At the convention for the constituency of Prince Albert, which was held in the town of Prince Albert, on Thursday, June 26, General Secretary Musselman

had hardly got beyond the opening sentences of his message from the Central board of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers than the convention began applauding. He said the movement which was being initiated must be something bigger and greater than merely a class movement. It must be a movement for justice and equal rights to all. The farmers could not rightly help themselves without helping others, too. There were two elements in the state to be fought—the insatiate masters of evil methods in high finance and big business, whose creed was greed and oppression, and the men at the other extreme of the scale, red revolutionaries, who would destroy the foundations of our democratic institutions, and of social safety. The farmers of every country, in all history, had proved themselves to be the same stabilizing, saving element, on whom, in the long run, the state had to depend for its preservation and safety.

Speaking of the two so-called grand old political parties in Canada, Mr. Musselman said that one has been a high protectionist party, and the other a higher protectionist party. There was great applause at this, and one delegate called out, amidst general laughter, "Which is which?"

"Well," said Mr. Musselman, "the one which has happened to be in power has usually been which!" At which there was a renewal of the applause and laughter. And then Mr. Musselman went on to say that even if the convention of the Dominion Liberal party, to be held in the East, in August, produced a party platform, with low tariff planks in it, the people of the West might not unreasonably be somewhat doubtful of the reliability of such planks as things to be trusted to and hopefully relied on, in view of past political history in Canada. In closing, he repeated that the only political party for which there could be any justification, was one which based itself solidly on the principle of justice and equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

### The Convention at Work

After the preliminary proceedings, over which E. Baynton, of Carleton, district director, presided, the convention organized itself for business, with Thomas McKay, of Prince Albert, as chairman, and James R. Aikenhead, of Melfort, as secretary. Mrs. W. H. S. Gange, of Red Deer Hill, district director of the Women Grain Growers, was called to a seat by the chairman.

The number of delegates who had registered and were in attendance at the convention was 98, including seven women delegates; and the registered visitors numbered 19 of the 43 locals in the constituency, 28 were represented. A provisional fund of \$250 had been asked for, and already \$409.70 was paid in, with more to come.

The convention appointed the following resolutions committee: C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; J. R. Dickie, Melfort; E. R. Beatty, Kinistino; M. Hall, Prince Albert; Mrs. Hawkins, Prince Albert; W. Kirkley, Red Deer Hill; and O. Upper, Pleasant Valley.

Mr. Baynton read the following telegram:—

"Ottawa, June 25.

"A. Baynton, "Director Grain Growers' Assoc., "Prince Albert.

"Many thanks for kindly wire. Wish convention all success. Believe Grain Growers on right track. Been having strenuous times here but happy in the thought that I have helped start the good work.

"Andrew Knox."

By a unanimous vote the convention passed the following resolution, which the secretary was instructed to forward to Mr. Knox:—

"Resolved, that this convention expresses hereby its appreciation of the action of our present member, Andrew Knox, M.P., in endeavoring to secure a greater reduction in the import tariff than that provided in the budget, as adopted."

The convention decided upon creat-

Continued on Page 11



# The Home of the Husbandman

**D**OES the average western farmer think four times as much of his farm as he does of his home and family? Recent investigations conducted by the Manitoba Agricultural College would seem to indicate so, for, for every one who had a home well equipped with labor-saving devices and home conveniences, four had the latest improved machinery and labor-saving devices on the farm.

This seeming discrepancy between the attention paid to the home and that paid to the farm is, however, only a passing condition, for just as agriculture must pass through various stages so must the development of the home have three definite stages, following more or less closely on the development of the farm. The three stages which agriculture passes through in every agricultural country are:—The "Pioneer" stage, where a new settler comes in to clear and break up the land; the "Exploiter" stage, in which the farmer seeks to get from his farm all that he can, to lay up a modest competence and retire to the country town or city; and the "Husbandman" stage, in which the farmer, realizing that farming is a profession, and a worthy one, and that country life is worth while, seeks to develop his farm, to run it as a business and to educate his family that they, in their turn, may take his place in the development of country life. This ideal of farming as a profession has just been recognized in Western Canada in the past few years, and farmers have just become conscious of themselves as a great class, capable of wielding a great influence in the development of national life—political, economic and social. To the "Pioneer" stage belongs the pioneer home; the simple log or frame structure, whose business was to shelter the family until better provision could be made. In the pioneer house we find the simplest of furniture, the most inexpensive equipment, with little or no attempt at making a real permanent home. To the second stage of agriculture belongs the house of the semi-pioneer type. This new house is built on a larger scale; a little more air space, more rooms, and, perhaps, more expensive and elaborate furniture. Case after case can be cited in which farmers, rebuilding on their farms, have spent thousands of dollars in providing accommodation for their families and farm laborers, and yet have failed to make the place home-like.

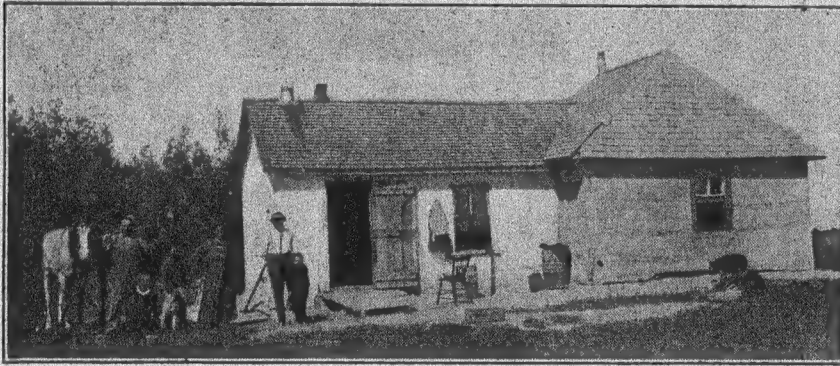
Recently, however, more attention has been paid to the modern farm house, and in several districts in Western Canada agricultural leaders are now fully awake to the fact that, as we have reached the "Husbandman" stage of agriculture, the husbandman requires a home that will be in keeping with his extensive rich acres, in keeping with his expensive stock and machinery; a home that will fill the place of a factory for farm produce; a nursery for highly educated citizens, and a place of rest, recreation and inspiration for the physique and intellect worn out with work and worry. Most farmers have had to work out their own salvation in this respect, but in 1916 the Manitoba Agricultural College adopted a plan of campaign which has placed in the hands of the progressive husbandman the plans, specifications, suggestions and ideas of model farm homes. A competition was arranged by the Department of Agriculture in which all farm women in Manitoba were invited to send in plans and ideas regarding the planning and equipment of the farm house. These plans were judged by experts, reconstructed and blended into model plans which any farmer may have for the asking. Extension Bulletin No. 21, "Better Farm Homes," by Professor L. J. Smith, of the Agricultural College, is the result of this competition. At the same time an extensive survey was made of rural home conditions in the older districts of Manitoba in which special note was taken of farm plans, home conveniences, social life of the home, and interesting facts with regard to the existing conditions. In this survey over 400 farmers were visited and many very inquisitive questions were asked regarding their home affairs.

## In Professionalizing and Making Agriculture Permanent Good Homes are Needed---By Rev. R. W. Murchie

### Home Improvement Possible

One fact revealed by the survey, which is probably apparent to any observer also, is that farmers in Western Canada, in the majority of cases, are now able to make improvements in their homes as they wish. Some, it is true,

line engine, the force pump and pressure tank, make it possible for the farmer to have a supply of pure running water as cheaply and as conveniently as it can be had in the city. The usual way of disposing of waste water from a country house is to run it out on the sur-



A Homesteader's Home in Northern Manitoba

face to pollute the air and breed disease or else run it to a cesspool where it may in time pollute the water supply; but the septic tank now makes it possible to take the sewage from a farm home and very rapidly convert it into an inoffensive liquid that may either be run out into an open drain without danger to plant or animal, and without offending the most sensitive nostril, or else led underground to irrigate a lawn, garden or pasture. A gasoline engine can furnish power to do the heavy work of the home laundry and the dairy, as well as to furnish light.

must still be very cautious not to incur heavy expense, but there never was a time when the average Canadian farmer has had a more satisfactory outlook. Scientific agriculture is the mode, improvements are rapidly being made in roads and railroads, schools and public buildings have now passed the pioneer stages, telephones and automobiles are everywhere popular, good stock and good implements are recognized as necessities, and now the farmer can turn his attention more to the home. Costly houses are being built, but, in many cases, as mentioned above, the money



Whitewashed Walls Against Green Are At Least Picturesque

is not being wisely spent. A great deal of human effort is being wasted every day because too little attention has been paid to the planning of the home and to the considerations of the needs of the farm home. We are now aiming at permanent agriculture, and if permanent buildings are to be constructed, careful thought and study must be given to the plans, because such buildings are not easily changed and can be changed only at considerable expense. There have been many inventions in the past few years that can be used to modernize the farm home. The gaso-

### "And Then Some"

Running water, hot and cold; septic tank; power washer and churn; telephone; rural delivery; automobile; a garden, lawn and shade trees, "Knock the best city home into a cocked hat." All the comforts of a city home and then some is the ideal for the country.

The average farmer shakes his head doubtfully and says, "Too much expense," but the same average farmer does not shake his head so doubtfully when considering labor-saving devices for outdoor work. The most modern machinery and every new device that is

put upon the market is considered a necessity in the field and around the barn. Here are some of the figures revealed by the survey.

Fifty-eight per cent. of the farmers visited had some power machinery for outdoor work, such as gasoline engine for chopping grain, cleaning grain, and pumping water. Twenty-three per cent. were well equipped with such labor-saving devices, but, in the homes, 14 per cent. were found who had some labor-saving devices installed, such as water in the house, drainage, power for washing or power for the cream separator and churn, while 6 per cent. were well equipped with such devices. These figures are considerably higher than the figures published by the Canadian Commission of Conservation in 1915. The commission report states that only 24 per cent. of the farmers visited in connection with their survey had complete service of water on tap, bath and toilet in their houses and other labor-saving devices in the home, but it must be remembered that the survey in Manitoba was intentionally made in some of the best districts, and that no account was taken of the pioneer districts in Northern Manitoba nor of the many foreign settlements where home conditions are still in the pioneer stage. When we realize that 52 per cent. of the foreign population in rural Manitoba live in two-roomed houses, we can easily see that the figures mentioned above for Manitoba would be reduced to a much lower level than the figures published by the Commission on Conservation. Proportions are nevertheless, indicative of the attitude of the farmer to his farm and to his home.

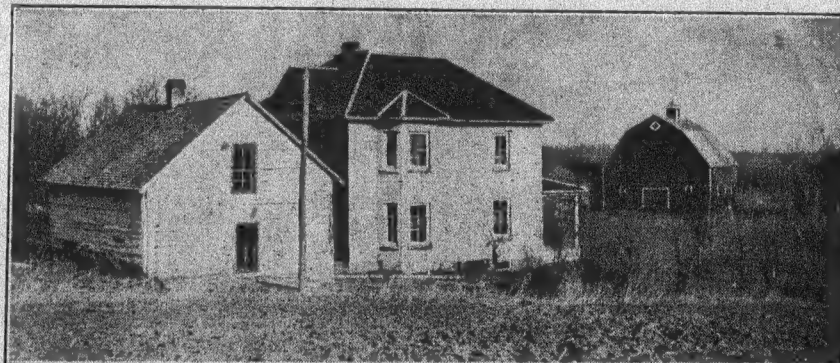
### Butter and Egg Money

The investigators in this survey were constantly met with the objection that the machinery for outdoor work was all productive machinery, while labor-saving devices in the home were non-productive. But this objection does not stand, for the survey revealed that in more than half of the farm homes visited, the women, by their labor in the kitchen and around the home, by the raising of poultry, the making of butter, gardening and such-like work, were doing a very large share in the keeping of the house. One of the questions of the survey was, "How does your credit for butter and eggs, etc., compare with your grocery bill?" And in the majority of cases the answer was, "It more than squares the groceries, it buys nearly all the clothes." One woman boasted that she had made annually over \$500 worth of butter, without modern conveniences to work with in the home, and that her total income for butter and eggs for the summer of 1915 was \$800. Most of the women had charge of the poultry department and the butter-making, and, ranging the amounts of these that could be credited to the women from 50 to 75 per cent. of the total produce, the conclusion was reached that in many cases the women kept the family and the farmer kept the farm. It can readily be seen then, that an engine which runs the cream separator and the churn is just as productive as an engine which chops grain or pumps water for the horses. One retired farmer brought up the objection that no ordinary farmer, burdened as he was with debt for machinery for outdoor work, could afford the extra expenditure. Although a retired farmer, he was yet in middle life. When asked why he had retired his reply was, "For the wife's health." A few tactful, sympathetic questions gradually drew from him the information that he had spent \$500 taking his wife to Rochester, Minnesota, and \$200 previously for medical treatment for her in Winnipeg. She was still a physical wreck at fifty years of age. \$700 invested in home conveniences might have worked a miracle of prevention.

### "Wife-Savers"

The gasoline engine applied to the work of the farm home should not be called a "labor-saving" device, but a "wife-saver." This, at least, is the tes-

Continued on Page 20



The Old Yielding Place to the New



## Saskatchewan Conventions

Continued from Page 9

ing the nucleus of a constituency committee to leave in charge the work of organizing the constituency upon the basis of polling sub-divisions, the delegates from each municipality naming their choice. The following were chosen: Laird, Henry Forbes, Laird; Invergon, John McCloy, Crescent Hill; Carrot River, F. V. Beliveau, Ethelton; Star City, J. D. Eidt, Melfort; Duck Lake, Louis Kalbfleish, Carleton; Prince Albert, Thomas McKay, Prince Albert; Weldon, Rev. J. Griffiths, Kinistino; Willow Creek, W. E. Irving, Star City; Connaught, Thomas Yelland, Forester; Buckland, Olaf Engebrensen, Prince Albert; Nippawin, A. B. Parker, Nippawin; Pleasantdale, R. Corby, Silver Park; Rosthern, A. Baynton, Carleton.

This nucleus of the Prince Albert constituency was given power to add to its number, and was instructed in so doing to make adequate provision for women members; and the convention expressed its sense of the desirability of having at least one man and one woman placed in charge of the work of organization in each polling subdivision.

In the interval, between the afternoon and evening meetings of the convention, the members of the constituency committee named in the foregoing list met, in accordance with instructions given them by the convention, and elected the following executive: Chairman, A. Baynton, Carleton; vice-chairman, W. E. Irving, Star City; secretary-treasurer, Rev. J. Griffiths, Kinistino; directors, Thomas McKay, Prince Albert; Thomas Yelland, Forester.

The evening meeting of the convention was largely attended by the townspeople of Prince Albert. Addresses were made by all the members of the constituency committee already chosen, and the convention was brought to a close by Mr. Musselman's address, in which he set forth the aims and objects of the organized farmers' movement for political action in co-operation with all other Canadian citizens who want the establishment of equitable methods of public taxation and expenditure, and the other reforms advocated in the Farmers' Platform, with a view to the securing of justice to all classes of Canadians.

## Rosetown

The convention of the grain growers' association for the federal constituency of Kindersley, held at Rosetown, on June 27, was the most largely attended of the Saskatchewan conventions. There were 287 registered delegates in attendance and 105 visitors. During the afternoon it was announced that six automobile loads of delegates from the Kindersley way were stuck in the mud and could not get through to the convention. This would have greatly added to the attendance. The question of whether or not the convention should nominate a candidate was the most vital before the convention.

The discussion was precipitated by a resolution brought in by S. E. Johnson, of Rosetown, asking that this be not a nominating convention. J. T. Seward, of Wiseton, who contested the riding at the last general election on the nonpartisan ticket, said that any reason so far advanced against nominating a candidate did not hold true of his campaign. He thought it very necessary that the constituents should know the candidate and be in a position to judge him as their standard bearer. A voice from the audience shouted, "We should know that before we nominate him."

Another delegate asked Mr. Seward, "How long were you in getting acquainted?" to which he replied, "Three or four years." The next question, and it called forth peals of laughter, was, "Did it insure your success?" Mr. Seward continued that he thought if the grain growers put up a candidate the liberals and conservatives in the constituency would back down.

Rupert Finerty, of Bickleigh, thought it unwise to nominate at this convention since it was not a truly representative convention. P. W. Arundell, of Aird, was also not in favor of nominating. A. Kipling, of Wiseton, was of the opinion that if this convention was not sufficiently representative to nominate,

then a more representative convention would not be called in the next 40 years. He wondered why central office placed the question, "Do you wish this to be a nominating convention?" on the questionnaire unless there had been some ground for believing the provincial convention, in discussing the matter at the annual convention, had this in its mind. N. G. Smith, of Union Local Limited, W. W. Thompson, of Manitoba, and J. E. Somnor, of Lovernia, were among those speaking for Mr. Johnson's resolution. A division was called for and when the vote was counted only three voted against the resolution.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-president A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, who stated the purpose of the convention and outlined the work to be done. Thomas Sales, of the central executive, read the list of contributions and the names of locals sending delegates. There were 123 locals in the constituency, and 41 had no representation. They had contributed the sum of \$1,058. After Mr. Hawkes had been elected permanent chairman and C. W. Springford, of Elrose, secretary, Mr. Sales proceeded to address the convention, stating the progress of the movement up to the present time and explaining the urgency of the call for independent political action at this time. He recalled the large delegation of farmers to Ottawa in 1910. That time they asked for certain concessions to the rights of the farmers; now they intended to send representatives there to legislate for them. He quoted Ole Hanson, the mayor of Seattle as saying, "When a man refuses to leave his party for the good of his country, then he had better leave his country for the good of all parties." He thought the time had come when the people were so disgusted with politics as they had been played that it was time they left all old parties for the new party that meant only the good of the country. He said the convention knew of his long affiliation with the liberal party, but he had come to the parting of the ways, and so long as the grain growers held together in politics his support was with them.

## Farmers' Platform

Speaking of the Farmers' Platform Mr. Sales explained that it was merely the compilation of all the resolutions and matured opinions of the grain growers in their locals, through their locals to the provincial conventions, and finally to the Canadian Council of Agriculture. He urged the delegates to keep their minds free of suspicion. The aptitude of people to suspect their representatives of selling them out was never more clearly exemplified than on the recent McMaster resolution. He stated that there was not enough money in Saskatchewan to buy Maharg, Knox or Reid. A delegate from the audience said, "What about Henders?"

"He did exactly what I expected him to do," replied Mr. Sales.

He gave the new organization his blessing and said in concluding that he did not care what the new party was called so long as not grain growers or farmers' party. It should be wide enough to include all supporters of the Farmers' Platform.

J. Grierson, chairman of the resolutions committee, brought in a resolution that an organization committee be appointed; one representative from each municipality and unorganized district, with power to add to their numbers. H. H. Mann, of Surbiton, moved an amendment that the last clause be struck off, but his amendment was lost.

W. I. Ferguson, of Elrose, introduced a resolution proposing a union of all farmers, elevator men, freight men, and all others who handle grain in any way, this to enable the farmer to get such a price for his grain that it will net him a reasonable profit over his capitalization, cost of production, depreciation, etc. He suggested that \$5 would get the movement going. Speaking to it he emphasized the point that in computing their profits the farmer fails to take into account depreciation of land productiveness, depreciation of equipment, losses from one year carried to the next year, etc. He outlined the basis for computation of profits as used by other business people. He thought that if some arrangement might be made with organized labor which han-

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V. WINKLER

S. T. NEWTON

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration Director Agricultural Extension Service

Prof. O. H. Benson, in charge of Boys' and Girls' Clubs for the United States, will deliver a series of ten lectures on Club work at the Manitoba Agricultural College, July 28th to August 2nd. Club leaders will enjoy hearing these lectures.

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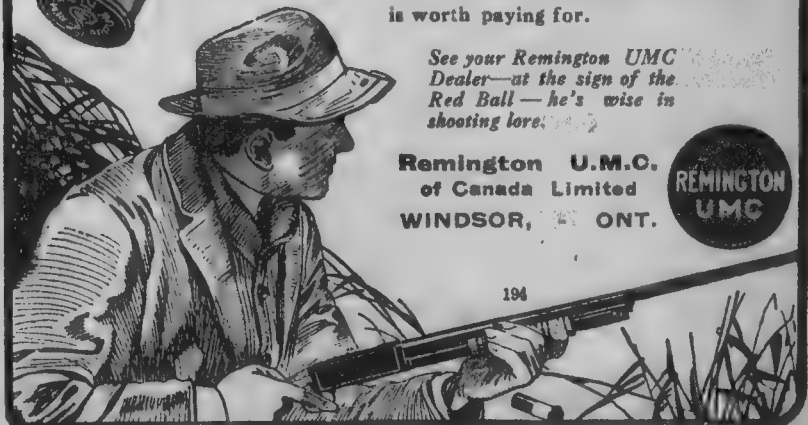
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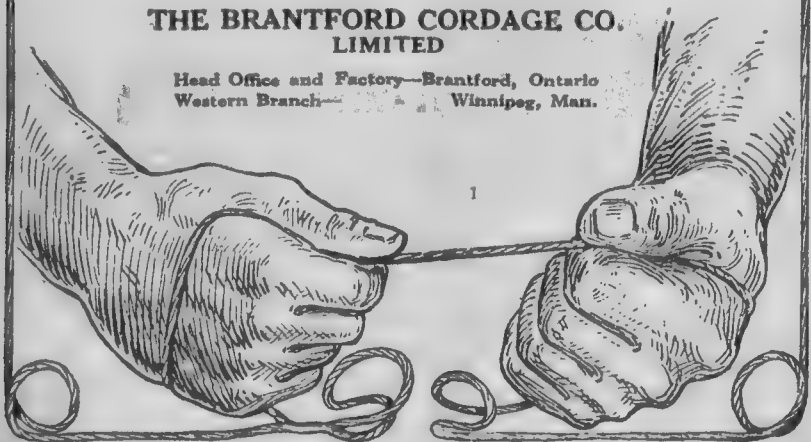
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dles the products of the farm, whereby they were enabled to refuse to handle such products unless farmers were getting the value for the products shipped, it would solve the problem. John McNaughtan, of Piche, thought that the government should become a commission, "a real commission" for the handling of the grain crops. He thought such was needed to stabilize markets. He warned the previous speaker against talking too loudly for "collective bargaining," since there might be a R.N.W.M.P. at the door to take him into custody.

### No Sympathetic Strikes

W. W. Thompson, of Mantario, thought that if it involved sympathetic strikes he could not give his approval to any such proposal. He thought sympathetic strikes were wrong. He thought that the increasing of the number of farmers was not the solution, either, since over-production would only make the conditions of marketing more unfair to the farmer. He said he noticed that the fewer manufacturers there were the easier it was to manipulate prices. He continued that \$5.00 was hardly enough to corner the market, and in a brief way he thought that was what the former speakers were trying to get at. A couple of voices from the audience said, "We don't want to corner the market. We want fair profits." Thomas Sales said he did not wish to see the resolution go through, and did not wish to see it tabled. He suggested that it be referred to the provincial executive for its consideration. This was done.

A resolution asking for the reduction in price of the parts of farm machinery was passed. In the discussion it was pointed out that if a machine were bought in parts and then assembled it would cost twice as much as the completed machine. This was considered to be unnecessary profit for the manufacturers. W. W. Thompson said that the increased cost was largely due to telegrams and long-distance telephone calls to the large distributing point, when very often the part was in the local machine shop. Another resolution censuring Dr. Myers, the sitting member for Kindersley, for his stand on the budget was passed, but by only a small majority. A resolution was brought in making the qualifications for candidature in the Kindersley district, a bona fide farmer resident of the riding. After much discussion this was amended to read any bona fide elector of the district.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President R. Finerty, Bickeligh; vice-president, E. R. Powell; executive, H. G. Turnbull, Kindersley; R. T. Sibbald, Ardath; A. M. Wick, Gunderson.

### Regina

The sixteenth and last of the Saskatchewan conventions was the one for the constituency of Regina, which was held at Regina, on Saturday, June 28. It was notable, among other things, for the important part taken in its proceedings by the women delegates, of whom there were nine in attendance, out of a total of 55 delegates representing ten out of the 25 locals in the constituency. The financial statement showed that \$250 had been asked for from the locals of the constituency and \$432 had been paid in, with more to come. R. M. Johnson, of the Central board, presided over the preliminary proceedings, and General secretary Musselman, in making the statement from the Central board which he had presented at each of the preceding constituency conventions—except the Kindersley convention, at Rosetown, which it was impossible for him to get to from Prince Albert—took occasion to review the work done at them all. He dwelt upon the outstanding fact that the new party launched by the movement of the organized farmers to enter upon political action is a broad, national party established upon clear cut economic principles, and seeking only justice and the welfare of all classes of Canadians—a party which appealed to men and women of all classes who wanted equal rights for all and direct, open and straightforward methods of taxation. He gave strong

### The Grain Growers' Guide

expression to his conviction that the best thing for Canada would be a new political alignment, in which the men and women of the whole country would group themselves on the basis of their convictions in regard to the questions of national economic and fiscal policy. He voiced the hope that members of the old dominant political party in the three prairie provinces, would fit themselves into such a plan for the regrouping of the electors rather than consider themselves obligated to the old federal liberal organization, which at the present time could hardly at the best be said to stand for any clearly defined set of principles. He told of how a number of men who had formerly been identified with one or the other of the old parties had already at the Saskatchewan conventions declared their adhesion to the organized farmers' political movement; and he touched also upon the fact that the politicians in the East who stood for the continuance of class privilege and economic injustice were hoping with all their might that there would not be more of this, but that the forces of reform would be divided.

### Work of the Convention

When the convention organized itself for business, W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, was chosen as chairman, and W. G. Palmer, of Kedleston, to act as secretary. The following resolutions' committee was appointed: Hugh Dobson, of Regina; Mrs. E. Osborne, of Dilke; and L. W. Sutton, of Tregarva.

A committee to bring in nominations for the constituency committee was also appointed, consisting of W. J. Newman, of Belle Plaine; J. H. Peel, of Bethune; Robert Sinton, of Regina; J. H. Conlin, of Rose Plain; and A. Anslow, of Lumsden.

After some discussion of several resolutions which were proposed, the resolutions' committee retired to draft them into shape. Later on that committee brought in its report, and after further discussion the convention adopted, in the following form, all the resolutions which had been proposed:—

### Women and the Franchise

"Resolved that whereas there is uncertainty as to what women will be entitled to the federal vote, this convention urgently requests:—

"1.—That women be given the franchise on an exact equality with men; and

"2.—That in order that the existing uncertainty as to who will be entitled to vote may be removed, we urge that a special registration for women be provided for forthwith."

### Senate and Prohibition

"Resolved that this convention protest against the action of the senate in rejecting the Prohibition Bill passed by the representatives of the people through the house of commons. We maintain that the prohibition measure passed by the government of Canada, for the good of the nation and the strengthening of the Allies, should be maintained for the good of the nation and the benefit of humanity. We believe that there is special need for prohibition during these days of unrest and reconstruction; and we further express the conviction that the senate of Canada, which is not representative of the people, has by its action lowered the strength of Canada to resist the perils of these days."

"Resolved that we believe that the British North America Act be amended so as either to abolish the senate, or make it an elective body."

### Provincial Prohibition

"Resolved that this convention calls attention to the fact that the province of Saskatchewan, by the overwhelming majority of seven to one, declared itself in favor of prohibition, and that never at any time has there been any promise or understanding that it was a temporary vote. While we believe the action of the senate makes it more difficult to enforce prohibition, nevertheless, we believe our effort should be to strengthen our present Prohibition Act by continued and determined pressure on the government of Canada to provide complete provincial autonomy by passing the bill thrown out by the senate and making it a permanent measure."

### High Cost of Living

"Resolved that this convention re-



cognizes the value of the facts elicited in the cost of living enquiry at Ottawa, and insists that measures should be taken to redress grievances. Among these measures we consider of supreme importance the carrying out of the Farmers' Platform against the protected interests; and we recommend further the establishment of a Cost of Living Board, with full powers of enquiry and authority similar to those of the Railway Commission to redress grievances, and fix prices, or determine conditions that will prevent profiteering, and that this board should continue for at least two years."

#### Constituency Committee

The nominating committee, having brought in its report, the convention appointed the following constituency committee, with power to add to its numbers:—

A. W. Wallace, Pasqua; T. M. Eddy, Bethune; W. G. Palmer, Kedleston; A. Anslow, Lumsden; W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; C. Wagner, Kennell; Mrs. G. Osborne, Dilke; R. M. Johnson, Pasqua; H. Davis, Foxley; A. Grant, Lumsden; and from Regina the following: H. Dobson, Thomas P. Wilkinson, Ald. Perry, J. B. Musselman and Mrs. C. O. Davidson.

The committee met later, and chose the following executive: Chairman, W. J. Orchard; vice-chairman, A. W. Wallace; directors, R. M. Johnson, J. B. Musselman, Mrs. C. O. Davidson and Mrs. Osborne, with R. W. Wood, of the organization department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' as secretary-treasurer.

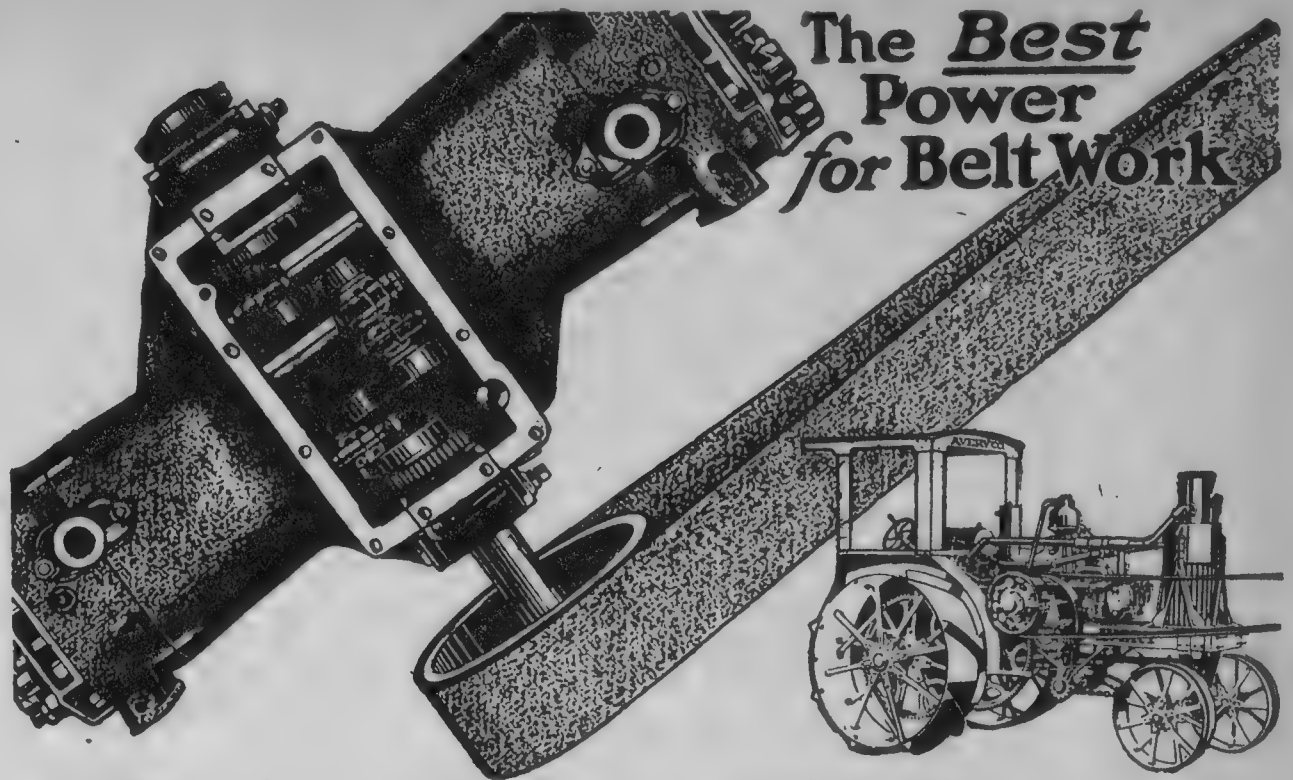
The convention decided that the nomination of a candidate for parliament should be deferred to a later date, when the nomination will be made by a convention called by the executive committee, which will organize the constituency by polling sub-divisions, such convention to consist of delegates chosen for that purpose by the electors in each polling subdivision who are active upholders of the principles of the Farmers' Platform.

Before the convention adjourned at six o'clock, W. J. Healy, of the editorial staff of The Guide, was called upon to address the convention. He gave an account of the enthusiasm and the thorough discussions and carefully considered action decided upon at each of the 12 constituency conventions in Saskatchewan, and the two in Alberta which he had attended, at all of which there had been given fine and inspiring demonstrations of informed democracy in action, resolute in adherence to sound principles of public policy and earnestly determined upon working to have those principles established in national legislation.

In the evening a public meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by the members of the constituency committee and by R. M. Johnson, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' executive, and the general secretary, J. B. Musselman.



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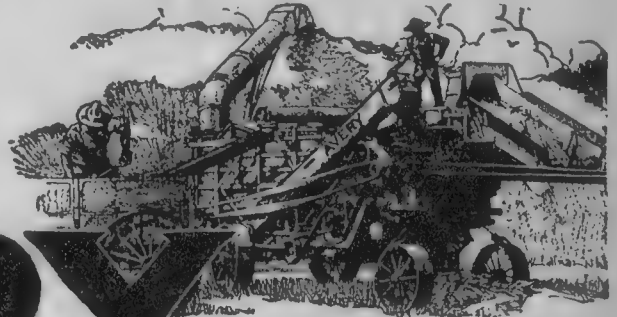
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# United Farmers of Alberta

## Re Credit System

**R**ESOLUTION from Vernon local: "Whereas one great need of the farming community is a good credit system, and whereas the present act was endorsed by the U.F.A. And whereas some 54 associations are organized and giving good service in Manitoba, and whereas the provincial government is willing to guarantee their share of all loans made to rural credit societies, and the only hindrance to the operation of the act in Alberta is the lack of co-operation on the part of the municipalities; "Therefore be it resolved that this local endorse the act, and further recommend that the rural municipalities give it the guarantees required by the banks to get this act into working condition."

## Resolutions at Convention

Resolution from Vernon local:—Resolution re method of handling resolutions at annual convention. "Whereas the number of resolutions sent to Central office has increased to such an extent as to make it difficult for the executive to deal with all resolutions arriving, and to have them in shape to be handled by the annual convention, and whereas we believe that the present system of dealing with these resolutions is not as efficient or democratic as it would be expedient to have, and whereas a member of the executive at the last annual convention asked for a suggestion as to a better method of dealing with these resolutions, and whereas, the constitution provides that the executive deal with all resolutions; "Therefore be it resolved that section 9, par. 6 of the constitution be amended by striking out the words 'And where two or more resolutions are submitted on the same subject to offer a consolidated resolution in their place,' and we recommend further that one delegate from each of all the locals which sent in resolutions bearing on the same subject, shall constitute a committee and that said committee shall meet in committee rooms during the annual convention, and draft consolidated resolutions covering the salient features of the various original resolutions, and that the said consolidated resolutions be submitted to the convention for its consideration."

## Banilla Co-operating

Our local has ordered \$1,000 worth of machinery and also one car load of barbed wire and one car load of binder twine.

Our aim is 50 members, and we are increasing right along as we are getting the whole district interested in our progress.

We are going to appoint an egg shipper at our next meeting as we were unaware until recently that the government had an egg purchasing station at Edmonton.—Mike Chornohus, secretary, Banilla local.

## Increase is 200 Per Cent.

On behalf of our local I wish to report that we are experiencing a wave of enthusiasm this year which we hope will never subside. Thus far we have increased our membership nearly 200 per cent. over last year, and expect to do still better before the year is out.

At present we are just ready to begin work on a U.F.A. hall.

We hold regular meetings bi-monthly, but during this month we have found it necessary to hold two special meetings.—Chas. E. Craine, secretary, Armada local.

## Presentation to Veterans

At our last meeting in the Elbow River schoolhouse, it was resolved to change the name from Elbow River to Elbow River and Spruce Vale local.

The pros and cons of the Frazer River Valley Milk Association were discussed and it was moved and adopted that the members contribute \$1.00 per can towards sending a delegation to B.C.

This U.F.A. gave an at home to the

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H. Higginbotham  
Calgary, Alta.

returned boys of the district, and presented each of them with a gold locket as a souvenir. The night was rather stormy, but it turned out a great success.

Returned soldiers of the Springbank district were welcomed home at a picnic given in their honor by the local U.F.A. A jolly program was provided and the boys thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Every returned veteran was given a locket as a souvenir. This is the second picnic which the Springbank local U.F.A. have held for returning soldiers.

## Re Labor Strike

"Whereas we, the members of the New Norway U.F.A. local No. 293, assembled at our regular monthly meeting tonight, after due discussion and consideration, we feel satisfied that the strike called by the Union of Metal Workers of Winnipeg is wholly justified.

"And whereas we believe that the principles for which the present strike was called for, are just and vital to the existence of the above-mentioned union, and that it should be granted and openly recognized by the employers concerned.

"And whereas that practically all other western unions of labor have struck in sympathy, with the Metal Workers of Winnipeg, we fully endorse the action of the different labor unions in their 'striking' for principles; and we sincerely hope that the strike will be conducted peacefully and entirely on democratic principles. And we faithfully hope and trust that the present strike will successfully end in favor of the unions concerned."

The farmers throughout this district seem deeply interested in the political movement, and I can see no reason why this constituency cannot more than double its membership in the next two months. There also seems to be lots of interest, but of a somewhat different sort, amongst the party politicians.—H. E. Francis, director District No. 2, Medicine Hat federal constituency, Alta.

I am very glad to see our president determined to keep the U.F.A. for farmers only, get into the saddle and a firm grip on the reins first, then only will it be time to think of taking in others.—C. B. Blunden, Granum, Alta.

## Able Resolution on Tariff

"Whereas we, the organized farmers of Canada have for a long time been asking for relief from the present unjust tariff tax which lays a heavy and galling burden on our industry, and

"Whereas we have repeatedly asked for taxation reforms as expressed in the Farmers' Platform, which we believe to be fair and just and in keeping with our motto of 'Equity', but the friends of special privilege who have been profiting at our expense through the present unjust tariffs, have by means of their money and influence gained control of the present political parties with the result that they have become deaf to our appeals for a square deal for our industry, and

"Whereas our last annual convention adopted a resolution urging the locals in each federal district to hold district conventions for the purpose of considering political action as a means of securing the enactment into law of all the reforms demanded in the Farmers' Platform;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of Arnold local No. 387 U.F.A., growing weary of begging for justice and equity at the shrines of the existing political parties, and seeing in independent political action our only hope for justice to our industry, do hereby pledge our mutual support to the candidates to be nominated by our organization and in accordance with the plans already formulated by our director for the nominating of a farmers' candidate for the office of representa-

tive in the Dominion parliament, we decide at this time to select delegates, one for each ten members of our local, to meet in convention at the call of our director, and there take what ever action deemed wise."—Arnold U.F.A. local, Alberta.

## U.F.A. Briefs

The Poplar Ridge local has been re-organized. Charlie Walton, Athabasca, was elected secretary.

The Burnt Lake local was recently re-organized.

The following locals have been organized recently:—

Lloyd George local, secretary, J. A. Smith, Rowley.

Stoney Lake local, C. Lilienskold, Griffin Creek, Alberta, was elected secretary.

Clemens local, W. H. A. Thomas, Cereal, was elected secretary.

Glen Leslie local was organized by Mr. Bredin. R. Wales, Glen Leslie, was elected secretary.

Director F. W. Smith, of Sedgewick, addressed a meeting of this local recently on the political situation. His address was very educative and everyone was well pleased and showed considerable enthusiasm for political action.—A. M. Sherwood, Rosyth.

By all appearances we are going to have a great increase in membership this year. The people as a whole are awakening to the need of thorough organization, especially politically.—James Lee, secretary, Northland local.

It is the desire of this local that Central get busy and send us some real flopping rains at once as we are dissatisfied with the small apologies offered so far.—W. J. Holding, secretary, Carnforth local.

We had Director Chas. Harris here recently, and have since got 30 members and the promise of others.—J. Gilham, secretary Cavendish local.

At a meeting held at Cairns recently it was decided to re-organize the local branch of the U.F.A.—F. C. Rumbold, secretary Cairns local.

This spring the Killarney U.F.A. re-organized and came to life again. We have 12 members and two life members.—H. Foreman, secretary, Killarney local.

All the locals north of the Peace, met at Griffin Creek recently, and had a good meeting.—Dave Halkett, secretary, Strong Creek local.

The last meeting of the Toffield local was very successful. There was a good turn-out and the members showed a lively interest. D. W. Warner was present and gave an interesting sketch of the history of the U.F.A. Eleven new members were enrolled.—J. B. Warner, secretary.

On May 30, F. W. Smith, director for Victoria constituency, addressed a meeting of approximately 100 persons, in the Rosyth district, dealing with political action.

Our regular meeting, held in President hall was a joint one, the U.F.W.A. being invited to hear the report of the delegates that were present at the Macleod convention. Our membership drive is now on.—N. J. Smith, secretary, Cayley local.

I am pleased to say our local is going strong.—Wm. J. Kinley, secretary, Arbrodale local.

We have now 97 paid-up members and in a very short time we expect to have over 100 on the roll.—W. F. Marleau, secretary, Heather Brae local.

Our local is growing, it made our old members rub their eyes when I read out names of 35 new members at our last meeting. You know we are on a little drive down here and we are into politics to win.—B. Blanden, Granum.



# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Society's Safety Valve

**S**OCIETY'S safety valve is in the free expression of opinion. Probably there is not to be found a freer people than those of Great Britain, which is largely because there is less press censorship and more freedom of speech, than exists in any other portion of the English-speaking world.

In Hyde Park, London, any evening of the week, or Sunday afternoons, when climatic conditions permit, "soap-boxers" harangue on every subject; from anarchy to the plenary inspiration of the Bible. And it is because of this recognition of individual opinion that the "tight little isle" enjoys a greater immunity from national disturbances than those nations where somebody is always trying to sit on the lid.

## Democratic Principle

This democratic principle is one of the fundamentals of the Grain Growers' Association; where difference of opinion is more to be desired than that stolid indifference which characterises so many sections of English-speaking people. Recently a communication appeared on the grain growers' page from the pen of Geo. Miller, Lanigan, who criticised the speech of Hon. Chas. Dunning, at the grain growers' convention, recently held in the city of Regina.

Under a recent date, Ernest O. Hillier, of Eastleigh, takes exception to Mr. Miller's remarks as follows:—

"May I say a few words regarding Geo. Miller's (Lanigan) criticism of the Hon. Chas. H. Dunning's speech at the convention? In my opinion and the convention fully endorse the idea, the government should fix the price of wheat.

"Mr. Dunning said the government was under a moral obligation to fix it, and he was quite correct. When the government found wheat was going to be too high, they fixed the price; so that the commodities manufactured from wheat should not be too high in price; and they did quite right. Therefore, are they are not morally bound to fix the price when the producer has prepared the land for this year's crop at a cost of war prices for labor, etc?"

"Mr. Miller refers to 'speculating farmers.' I am a homesteader, and can assure you that if wheat does fall in price I shall be out of pocket on last year's operations for this year's crop, and, as you are well aware, we have enough drawbacks when we think of rust, hail and other misfortunes.

## Staging Star Speakers

"Another remark of Mr. Miller's I take objection to is: 'The staging of star speakers.' Does he think that the delegates at the convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association are easily led by brilliant orators? No, sir! The cream of the locals is sent to the convention—men who have common sense and wills of their own.

"Again, he refers to the speakers putting the pros and cons before the convention. Mr. Dunning stated distinctly he had read the resolution and could find in it absolutely no request for protection.

"Another thing, Mr. Dunning was not billed to speak. But when he does, he certainly gives his opinion straight from the shoulder. No star speaker about him."

## Optimist Is Optimistic

Evidence is daily increasing that more than grain growers approve the recent decision of the association to enter the political arena. There is an obvious desire throughout the province to break away from the beaten track and demand a new deal.

These evidences are especially pronounced amongst the rural weeklies, which are not only giving extensive reports of grain growers' meetings, but are discussing with editorial approval the farmers' new movement and their political platform.

Another illustration of this fact is to hand in an editorial appearing in the last issue of the North Battleford Optimist, which says:—

"The grain growers of Saskatchewan are rapidly assimilating the idea, that their only hope of direct and specific

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association  
by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman  
Regina, Sask.

representation in the federal parliament is by the support and election, where possible, of political candidates unequivocally pledged to their platform. Wherever meetings are being held in the province for the purpose of discussing the new grain growers' political scheme, almost unanimous approval is being given.

"This district is no exception to the rule. Meetings of the grain growers have been held at many points; some 60 locals in district No. 11 have declared their attitude, which in all cases has been for a lining up behind the general provincial scheme. As proof of the earnest intention of these locals, a sum of money has already been subscribed to make possible a real farmers' convention when the time comes to elect a standard bearer for this federal constituency.

"There is no need to camouflage the real situation—the farmers are out to secure real and direct representation in the Canadian parliament, representation that is unfettered and unbridled with party limitations—that is free to express itself without the restricting hand of party bosses—that sees a direct and straightforward duty to perform and is answerable to none—but the constituents electing it.

"The farmers of Saskatchewan have seen enough of party machine politics, cooked conventions and muzzled representatives. They intend to have men representing them in parliament who will answer yea or nay on the questions which directly interests them, and above all they should be members of the farmers' organization—the grain growers—who know and feel and suffer the disabilities under which the agriculturalists operate; men who yearn to correct these disabilities, not with the idea of adjusting their sails to the prevailing political winds, but because they are fired with a determination to serve their fellow agriculturalists. 'No professional politician need apply' is the watchword of the Saskatchewan grain growers.

"There will be a farmers' convention in this constituency, and it will be according to the conditions laid down by the Central office. A candidate will be chosen or endorsed by the grain growers, and it's safe betting that such a one will be the representative of the North Battleford constituency in the next federal parliament."

## No Early By-Elections

Under a recent date, the Wawota Herald publishes the following communication from Senator J. G. Turfiff, in reply to a communication sent him by Wawota Grain Growers' Association; which was read at the regular meeting of the above.

Senator Turfiff's letter indicates that the government has no immediate intention of holding a by-election in the constituency of Assiniboia, as will be seen from this communication:—

"I have just received your favors of

## Honor Roll

Attention is once more directed to the fact that returns for completing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Honor Roll are not being received as rapidly as is desirable. Since the convention not more than half-a-dozen additional names have been received, and as the total hitherto received represents a mere fraction of the whole membership, it is highly desirable that there should be no further delay in the same being forwarded. Will those locals, therefore, having as former members, the names of those entitled to be inscribed on such record, kindly forward the same to the Central office without further delay.

the 27th ult., and in reply would say that the question of putting on an election in Assiniboia is one that is decided altogether by the government. I understand they will not open the constituency until all the soldiers have returned home, as, under the War Time Elections Act, soldiers overseas cannot vote in a by-election, and it would be hardly fair to hold an election and disfranchise them. It is expected that demobilization will be practically completed by the fall. I am in general support of the Farmers' Platform, and have urged on members of the government the absolute necessity of making a very considerable reduction in the tariff, if they expect to hold members from the West, irrespective of politics. The residents of a constituency can, of course, ask the government to bring on an election, but it is altogether, as I have said before, in the hands of the government to fix the date. I may say that until a successor is elected that I am endeavoring to represent the constituency exactly as I did when a member of the commons, and will continue to do so to the very best of my ability."

## Comforts on the Farm

A friend of the grain growers' movement has forwarded the following for publication, which is herewith reproduced for what it is worth:—

"Once upon a time, and that not so many years ago, the prairie farmer was very lucky who got around \$1.00 a bushel for his wheat, and many a man has driven miles to the elevator and been thankful to receive 60 cents per bushel. Such conditions naturally meant strict economy and even privation in the home; with the consequent lack of many of the comforts of life. This state of things sometimes continued year after year, until frugality and the acceptance of primitive conditions became a habit. These years of prosperity, while they may bring a gratifying increase in the bank balance, too often see a continuance of conditions that could easily be remedied by the expenditure of a few dollars. Why should the family any longer crowd around the smoky oil lamp in the evening when the up-to-date acetylene light would make every corner bright? Why should the hard-worked house-mother continue to break her back carrying water from a distant well, when there is money enough in the bank to provide a kitchen pump? Why should the health of the whole household be endangered by primitive sanitary arrangements, when a little thought and a small expenditure in this direction might save dollars in doctors' bills? By all means lay aside a little for a rainy day; but while you care for the future don't forget the living present. Use some of your profits to make life more pleasant for yourself and family.

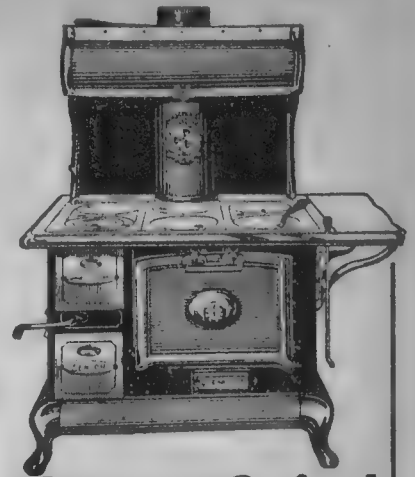
## Local Briefs

W. R. Nixon, of the Redpath Grain Growers' Association, who recently returned from the front, having enlisted in 1914, went overseas in 1915, and taken prisoner in 1916, returned to his farm on April 11 last, and in recognition of his loyalty to his country has been given a life membership by the local of which he was formerly an active worker.

Wilton Co-operative Trading Association, Limited, is out with a finely prepared and well-printed balance sheet and fifth annual report, which shows a turnover of supplies, \$96,875.60; livestock, \$167,628.17; making a total of \$264,503.77 for the year 1918. They have 461 registered shareholders; their profit and loss account shows a net profit balance of \$2,164.12.

As a result of membership drives in two locals during the last few days, there have been added eighty-two new members. Glenellen G.G.A. reports an increase from 60 last year to 128; while Rocanville has jumped from a membership of 187 to 203.

District Director Boynton, in writing Central regarding the work in District No. 12, says:—"Busy sowing \$2.00 wheat and wondering what the price will be next October."



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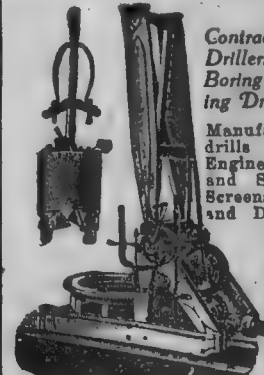
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Hamilton, Ontario.

# Manitoba Grain Growers

### Notes of the Campaign

IN the Provencher district a good deal of preliminary work had been done in preparation for the actual campaign of meetings. Mr. Davies, of Otterburne, and Mr. Stoney, had covered practically the whole district. The meetings held from June 23 to June 28 were only moderately successful. A good deal of further patient local working up will be necessary to bring all the locals up to standard. The most successful meetings of the series were held at Niverville, Woodmore, Emerson and Oak Bluff. The speakers were John Davies, W. R. Wood, and Miss Fraser.

The West Macdonald series, covering the country from Treherne to Culross, was held during the same week. More aggressive local advertising seems necessary to get the whole community—not merely the present members—to attend. The speakers were C. H. Burnell, J. A. Hand, and Miss McMurray, of Oakbank. Another series, covering the southern portion of Macdonald is being carried on during the current week.

Neepawa, with 23 local speakers and two or three from outside, put on its campaign last week, and this week the eastern half of the Dauphin district is being thoroughly covered. This week, the Selkirk district is having an organized campaign in the eastern section. Thus, the work goes on, and the mottoes: "Double the membership," "Do it ourselves," and "Every local up to strength," are being loyally urged and operated.

### Emerson Meeting

The Emerson district is again in possession of a local grain growers' association, well organized and going strong. At the meeting held there, on Thursday evening, June 26, addresses were given by Miss Fraser, of the United Grain Growers Limited, and W. R. Wood, of the Central office. Following these it was decided to proceed immediately with organization. Twenty-three members were enrolled in less than half that number of minutes, and the following officers elected: President, Harry Franks; vice-president, Mrs. W. G. Forrester; secretary, W. Shields; directors, W. G. Forester, J. W. Storm, R. W. Patton, Dr. Wallace, Mrs. F. Shields, Geo. Dawson, Mrs. Murray. The canvass of the neighborhood for extension of membership was specifically entrusted to the elected board, and they expect to double, and, if possible, to treble the membership during the next few weeks. Grain growers' principles have always been strongly held in the district, and with the newly-organized association strongly pushing the cause, steady progress is expected.

### A Correction re Silverton

Attention has been drawn to the fact that on page 43 of the 1919 Year Book injustice is done to the local association at Silverton. That association is credited with \$11.25 dues sent in for 1918 up to December 31, of that year. The amount should be \$24.75, as \$13.50 for 1918 had been remitted during December of the previous year. The association is taking a splendid step ahead this year, having remitted to date for 1919 the sum of \$45.

### Going Up Now

A very important change is in process in the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, a change in the direction of larger responsibility and activity being undertaken by the local and district associations.

Locals in the past have very generally allowed the maintenance and extension of membership to be the special care of the secretary, or the secretary and the president, with here and there one or two other "interested" workers. In justice to the secretaries and presidents it must be said that many of them faced the situation manfully, and many an association today owes its existence to the loyal, and often thankless, efforts of the one or two. But the

method was essentially inadequate. It was not democratic. It placed an undue burden on the few and it left the many entirely uninterested and unemployed so far as the furtherance of the cause was concerned.

Today the responsibility is being extended. The other officers and other directors of local associations are being got into harness. It is being expected of every director that he help direct and promote, and commend and extend and support. The local director who does nothing, who "lies down on the job" as the saying is, is no longer regarded as having "functioned." He is slated for the discard at the end of the year. And the young men and the young women are being put on the job of popularizing the local organization. Our locals are accepting the motto and the ideal of "doing it themselves."

In the district work the same holds good and the change is more strikingly apparent. In practically all the districts, during the past month, district directors and presidents, and others have been out with their cars, canvassing, encouraging, arranging and generally boosting the movement. It is quiet safe to say that in all the past of the movement there never was a month when so many were doing this kind of work. The change is further evidenced by the fact that one district has 23 local speakers out on their campaign, addressing meetings, and that another is not asking the provincial association for any speakers, having enough local help to cover all their work.

No more significant thing has happened for a long time. It means a newly and strongly vitalized democracy. It means our people roused and enthusiastic and independent as never before. It means that the good time is being brought. Jump in and help hurry its advent.

### Osprey Grain Growers

The Osprey Grain Growers' met on Tuesday evening, June 24, to consider the advisability of taking political action in preparation for a future election. There was a good turn-out.

The president, in explaining the purpose of the meeting, drew attention to the fact that the Osprey association had in the past kept clear of party politics, and while we have frequently discussed matters political, there has always been freedom of expression and perfect harmony, though our membership is constituted of men of every phase of political thought.

There was a great deal of adverse criticism of the present government, and liberal and conservative governments of the past. The speakers were not in favor of the grain growers going into politics, but realized that any relief from the present situation must come through legislative and therefore political action.

It was pointed out that our federal and provincial members were generally chosen by a few partisans of one or the other political organization, and if our representatives are to truly represent the people they must be chosen by the people.

The Farmers Platform was read and approved. A proposal to the effect that the grain growers take direct action by nominating a grain grower candidate was voted down, and the members being requested to frame a resolution, the following was submitted for approval, and voted on:—

Moved by R. C. Chisholm, seconded by D. G. Strohman: "That we, the members of the Osprey Grain Growers' Association, are in favor of the district association calling an open convention of all the electors with the object of nominating a people's candidate, pledged to support the Farmers' Platform."

This was carried unanimously.

Those taking part in the discussion were T. H. Drayson, B. C. Chisholm, D. G. Strohman, J. Cummings, and B. Davidson. Others were asked to speak but declined, as the above speakers had dealt satisfactorily with the subject.

A resolution was also put to the meeting endorsing the stand taken by the Hon. T. A. Crerar, in resigning his position in the cabinet because of the protectionist elements in the budget.

### Women in the Campaign

In the 1918 campaign the Women's Section vindicated its existence to a very gratifying degree. Their speakers did work equal in every respect to that done by the men, and the membership added through their efforts was very considerable.

This year, with additional workers and complete organization, they are doing still better work. Miss McCallum and Miss Roe, who did some splendid pioneering in 1918 are in the work again, and with their experience and talent are rendering splendid service. With them is Miss Finch, the secretary of the provincial Women's Section; Miss Fraser, of the United Grain Growers Limited; and Miss McMurray, of Oakbank, are at work as speakers and are effectively presenting the women's cause. Beside these, the various district directors are taking up their responsibilities and have to their credit a fine list of sections organized without any assistance from Central. The ideal is every director a worker, and every worker at work. The end of the year will acknowledge a large debt of education and of extension due from the association to the energy and the patience, and the talent, of the women in the movement.

### The Value of the Picnic

A picnic is essentially a community institution, and hence appeals to all grain growers. It is a most practical and effective getting together and should promote good fellowship and neighborly feeling. There can be no doubt that a grain growers' picnic may be made a valuable factor in promoting the social ends held in view by the association.

The value of the picnic for extension or propaganda purposes is more problematical. The attempt is frequently made to make it an occasion for a meeting, with addresses on grain growers' work. These attempts have not been uniformly successful and local associations should learn some lessons from the experience of the past few weeks. More than one group of speakers has reported to the Central office during the past few days cordially denouncing the picnic as a speaking occasion. One group reports motoring many miles to attend a picnic and being given no opportunity at all to speak. The officers were too busy in the stand or with the sports to arrange about a program. In other cases a meeting was arranged and held, and, amid the snorting of motor cars, the rattling of dishes, the chatting of youths and maidens, and the wild shouts of baseball fans, one or two speakers attempted to address the populace—without results, excepting to the patience of the aforementioned speakers.

Of course, it is gladly admitted that some picnics were held this season where ideal speaking conditions were secured and good meetings held, but the proportion of failures seems to have been large.

Apparently, the conclusion is forced upon us that it is utter folly to attempt speaking at a picnic unless those in charge are prepared to guarantee a period when no sports shall be going on, where the "stand" shall cease operations, and where seating of some kind is provided for a majority of the audience. On the other hand, it should also be guaranteed that the speakers shall eliminate wordy introductions and perorations, speak to the point, and that the whole speaking program shall be cut to such length that the sports shall not be unduly circumscribed. The chief necessity seems to be a little gumption and tact on the



part of those in charge of the arrangements. It may be said for the speakers, that in future it is going to be a little harder than ever to get speakers to go to picnics unless definite assurance is furnished as to some such arrangements as above indicated being made.

To refer to another aspect, there seems no reason why a grain growers' picnic should not be made a very effective canvassing basis. If the local board would go after everybody at the picnic in a systematic way good work might be accomplished without any noticeable interference with the enjoyment of the day.

#### The Poison of Pessimism

Yes, poison—that is the word—nothing better. Pessimism has frustrated many a worthy endeavor, blighted many a promising life, hampered and delayed many a noble cause.

Pessimism in the heart of a progressive is what cowardice is in the heart of a soldier. It is one thing to recognize danger; it is another to yield to fear so as to fail in the performance of duty. It is one thing to judiciously estimate and recognize the tremendous odds against progress; it is another to say, "Our cause is lost, we will make no further effort."

One of the best antidotes to pessimism is a clear recognition of the essential righteousness and social worth of the endeavor one is engaged in. The thing that is morally worthy and socially useful will not ultimately fail. There is a power that backs every honest effort of this character and no one has any real warrant for doubting that power.

The old heartening word has been needed many a time. Spoken many a time, it has stayed and strengthened the discouraged heart. Be it spoken again:—

"Then pealed the bells more loud and deep,

God is not dead, nor doth he sleep;  
The wrong shall fail, the right prevail

With peace on earth, good will to men."

#### Local Activity

In no preceding year has there been anything to compare with the activity and interest and practical initiative shown by local workers during this summer. All over the province local officers and members are becoming voluntarily responsible for local extension work. They are looking squarely at the need, the opportunities and the possibilities. They are saying to themselves: "It is up to us—it is up to me, to look after this." They are realizing that practically everything depends on the general association being backed by definite local push and persistent effort.

The old idea of the association simply existing is being flung aside. The association now must get work done. It must make progress. It must not sleep on the job. It must move toward its goal of economic freedom and community efficiency. When that is won it will be by the patient and unpretentious, but purposeful and effective effort of men who have been willing to give thought and time and energy to doing the bit that lay immediately at hand.



The Man in Uniform

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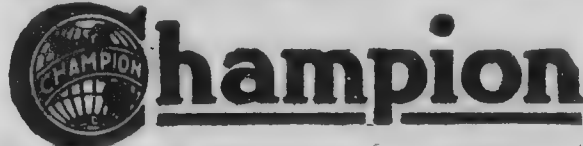
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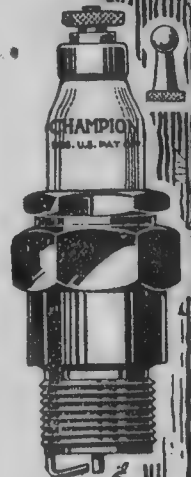
Champion 3450 Insulators with their patented asbestos lined gaskets resist heat expansion, cylinder shock and vibration to an extent far in excess of the efficiency demands of heavy duty tractor service.

Insist that every Spark Plug you buy for any purpose has "Champion" on the insulator—it guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or full repair or replacement will be made."

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Price \$1.25.  
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are being Exhibited in 1919 at

**Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon,  
Regina and Swift Current, and later  
in the Western part of The United  
States. See them at the above Fairs**

## Members of the Show Herd : BULLS--

(1) Senior Bull—Paul, 2799, weight 2,300, champion of the Chicago International; Junior Bulls—(2) J. D. Paul, 3479, son of the Gold Medal Prize Winner Paul, and out of J. D. Pear, record 707 lbs. of fat official, or 883 lbs. of butter in one year; (3) J. D. Beauty-Knott, whose first dam has a record of 1,114 lbs of butter and his second dam a Silver Cup Winner; (4) Pilot Lee III, 3481, and (5) Pierre, 3485, with high butterfat records back of them.

## COWS--

(6) J. D. Millie, 33551, record 648 lbs. of butter. First Prize and Grand Champion of the Minnesota State Fair in 1915, winner of the two-day butter contest at the Montana State Fair, competing against Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys; (7) J. D. Lady Watts, 2830, former world's champion two-year-old Red Poll for production at the pail and first prize in the show ring at the North Dakota State Fair, 1916; (8) J. D. Lily-Knott, 3490, 50 per cent. same blood as J. D. Beauty, record 891 lbs. of fat or 1,114 lbs. of butter; (9) J. D. Gipsy Maid, 3488, half-sister to Beauty, record 1,114 lbs of butter and her dam has an official record of 502 lbs. of fat or 627 lbs. of butter in one year; (10) J. D. Teddy's Milda, 3497, her sire was 32 times champion, her dam has a record of 648 lbs. of butter; (11) J. D. Prue Expo, 3564, whose dam has a record of 883 lbs. of butter; (12) Gertrude Lee, 3498, a daughter of the Gold Medal prize winner at Edmonton, in 1916, and her first three dams average 698 lbs. of butter in one year; (13) J. D. Pearl, 3499, and (14) J. D. Pearline, 3500, twin sisters, carry 50 per cent. of the blood of Beauty, record 1,114 lbs of butter and their dam has an official butterfat record of 503 lbs. of fat, or more than 600 lbs. of butter; (15) Mildred Lee, 3501, calf, whose first two dams average 695 lbs. of butter.

**Jean Du Luth Farm**  
Geo. P. Grout DULUTH, MINN., U.S.A.

## Observations in Hereford Herd

### Interesting and Puzzling Facts Noted by the Owner

A herd of 125 pure-bred Herefords, under close observation, as ours has been for six years, will reveal many interesting and not a few puzzling facts and apparent truths. I presume that the same statement could be made with equal veracity regarding a herd of equal numbers of any other breed. It is not only absorbingly interesting but, as I believe, instructive to observe these disclosures, and then try to draw conclusions upon which to base future breeding operations.

One of our best cows, from the point of view of conformation, type, markings and feminine character, invariably drops a strong, well-formed calf, regardless of its sex, and irrespective, thus far, of the bull to which she is bred. She has dropped eight calves by four bulls to date, and each, on reaching maturity has possessed to a marked extent the outstanding characteristics of the old cow. She has thus demonstrated an extraordinary ability to transmit her own excellent qualities to her offspring. Her breeding powers would seem to be stronger than those of any bull to which she has been mated. We have recently installed a new herd bull. Bred to him she may throw an altogether different stamp of calf; he may prove to be more impressive as a sire than she is as a dam. This remains to be seen, however. Her female progeny have been retained in the herd. Their calves are not so shapely at birth or so comely at maturity as hers.

### A Plain But Profitable Matron

Another old cow in the herd is altogether unprepossessing. She is long, deep, big-barreled, prominent at the hocks, thin-necked, and swings an unusually capacious udder. She has a distinctly feminine countenance, and a thin, low-hanging brisket. It would be impossible to win a prize on her, even if she were fitted to the limit. She could not be fed into standard show-yard form. Her calves at birth are never pleasing to look at, being amazingly long of leg, and big of frame, but remarkably strong and animated, and on attaining maturity are homely and larger than the average of the herd. One of her bull calves was unsexed at six months of age, and fed out. He was the best "doer" in a drove of 15 head, and outweighed by 256 pounds the next biggest steer in the lot of practically the same age. The old cow's heifers are regular breeders and the best of mothers. They are the strongest and most vigorous cattle in the herd. They do not mature at so young an age, however, as the average of the herd, and for this reason, to say nothing of their longer legs, and heavier bones, are not adapted to baby beef production.

### Is the Baby Beef Type too Fine?

The two cows here briefly alluded to present a problem upon the solution of which may depend the future usefulness of the herd. I have not yet hit upon

a solution. I confess that I am in doubt as to what course to pursue in disposing of the problem. I know that the tendency among most modern breeders of beef cattle is toward the low-set, thick, blocky, quick-maturing baby-beef type, which is highly prized by the packers, and popular with judges of fat and breeding cattle at the shows. One of the cows produces this type, but her female offspring are not so healthy, are not as regular breeders, and do not appear to possess so much vitality and vigor as those of the homely cow. In other words, if we were to try to perpetuate the herd by making the better cow's offspring our ideal I am not sure that we should remain in the business. I fear, in fact, that we should achieve practical barrenness within a few generations, for the baby beef type to me represents an excessive refinement of the Hereford breed, or any other, for that matter.

My present inclination is to make the homely old off-spring the standard by which to judge the fitness of others in the herd to remain in it. If I do so I know of course that we shall not win any important prizes in strong competitions, and may not produce the type of steer which tops the markets, but I firmly believe that we shall secure a maximum calf crop every year, maintain a high degree of health in the herd, and be in the business after many baby beef breeders have given up in despair. An editorial entitled Animal Health is Wealth, in the Gazette, of March 6, contained what I regard as a profound truth. I quote: "Some animals in any collection are healthier than others. Keep them for breeding purposes. Weed out the weaklings. Make health an object of breeding."

### Efficiency the Watchword

Despite many temptations to follow the crowd, and breed cattle for the block today instead of the good of the herd tomorrow, I am almost persuaded to make health, regularity of breeding, good-milking qualities, big frames and strong constitutions the bases of selective breeding in the herd, regardless of what the packers and showyards demand. Have your readers who breed Herefords any advice to offer?

Perhaps I should add that in this region where land values are comparatively low (\$35 to \$75 an acre), and where, owing to the abundance of grass and clover, Herefords can be maintained at a small expense, our overhead is a relatively unimportant item. We can develop Herefords as economically as cattle of corresponding merit can be grown elsewhere in America. We do not feed any corn, apart from silage, to our breeding cattle.—S. F. F., Wayne Co., Ill., in Breeders' Gazette.



Bean Perfection 48th, One of the Herd Bulls of the Curtis Cattle Co., Calgary



# Among the Purebreds



Hackney's Sunrise and Broxton Gillette. Owned by W. D. McLennan, Airdrie, Alta.



Missie Prince. Owned by A. B. Ralphs, Calgary



Shropshire Ram. Owned by W. J. Hoover, Camrose, Alta.

Above—Thorburn and Eddle's Splendid Six-horse Team. Winners at western shows



A winning team of Clyde geldings. Owned by McKay Bros., Carmangay



Clyde Filly—Princess Joy. Owned by Geo. W. Stephens, Balcarres, Sask.

Below—Two views of Richard Fairfax. Owned by Ferguson Bros., Canby, Minn.



Lady Armour Fairfax. Owned by Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.



A line-up in one of the Clydesdale classes at Brandon Summer Fair, 1918.



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can be furnished that the use of good Shorthorn bulls on the farm or on the range increases the size and improves the feeding qualities of the produce of the herd.

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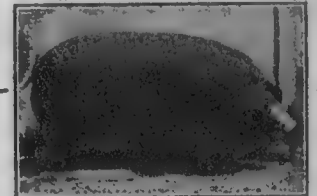
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Brooklin, Ont. Box 285,  
20 Guelph, Ont.

## Shorthorns

### Wieneke's Big-Type Poland-Chinas



**MAC'S PRIDE**—Grand Champion Sow over all breeds on Western Circuit. Bred and exhibited by F. H. Wieneke & Son.

Herd Established 1895  
Wieneke-bred Poland-Chinas always win at the best shows. If good enough to win, they are the kind to buy if you want to start right. We try to please at reasonable prices.

F. H. WIENEKE & SON Stony Mountain, Manitoba

### Shorthorns and Shropshires

Consisting of a few Choice Bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks.

JNO. MILLER, ASHBURN, ONT.

### HEREFORDS

**EXMOOR RANCH HEREFORDS** are noted for size, quality and general excellence. Bulls at head of herd: "Beau Robert," 18846; "Don Perfection," 25862.

Enquiries Invited.  
PYM BROTHERS, MIRROR, ALBERTA

### NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,  
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE





## Horses and Carhartt Overalls

I know of farmers who have none but the best breed of horses, but who are satisfied with the second-rate when it comes to overalls. Where's the sense of it? Surely the same considerations that impel a man to choose a first-class horse should also induce him to buy first-class overalls. The one big thing you will like about my Carhartt Overalls is that they are thoroughbred all the way through, and that means thoroughbred service, neat and finished tailoring, and heavy denim cloth. Every seam is double stitched, every button is reinforced. Sizes are correct, extra large handy pockets, high back, high bib and generous seat. Behind it all is my guarantee of satisfaction and 25 years of knowing how.

**Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills**  
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver

**HAMILTON CARHARTT**  
President.

## A CLYDESDALE OPPORTUNITY

**35 Head of Pure-bred Clydesdales to be sold under the hammer.**

Auction will be held in the Judges' Ring at the

**Saskatoon Fair Grounds, Friday  
July 18th, at 10 a.m.**

The lot includes excellent Clydesdale Mares, Fillies and Horse Colts, all bred from famous imported sires.

Included in the sale will be a number of Polo Ponies, bred from Kentucky Stock.

**R. W. Hodson, Owner, North Battleford**

## 15 Pure-Bred and Grade Holsteins

Heifers and Cows for Sale. A choice lot of heifers, two- and three-year-olds, due to calve soon. Some nice cows just fresh calved. These are all from good, heavy producers, and are also bred to a Pure-Bred Sire. The Sire's Dam produced 104 pounds of milk on an average per seven-day test, with nearly 4 per cent. butter fat.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAIN, MAN.

## YORKSHIRES—BACON TYPE

January Boars, 175 pounds, \$55; Boars ready August 1st, \$15. These lots are full brothers to first prize, heavy bacon hog, Brandon Fair, March last. One Fine Boar, 235 pounds, \$60. Boars, 90 pounds, \$30. Booking orders for pigs, both sexes, September delivery, \$12. Look up our winnings at provincial shows. No sow pigs on sale until September. We cannot show this summer on account of recent bereavement. It was our intention to show many we are now offering. Cut out this advert., it will not appear again.

PHILIP LEECH, BARING, SASK.

## LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

TO THOSE WHO HAVE A SURPLUS OF FEED ON HAND—We have to sell some 500 head of HERFORD AND SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS, all bred to registered bulls. Also a number of SPRINGERS, BREEDING EWES, and a good line of well-broken WORK HORSES.

**WARD-HILL STOCK CO., 10744 101st St., Edmonton, Alta.**  
BARN PHONE: 5489. HOUSE PHONE: 72194.

## Livestock Circles

### The Romnellet

R. C. Harvey, of Lethbridge, Alta., one of the most experienced and largest sheep owners in the Dominion announces that he has succeeded in establishing a new and distinct type of sheep, from a cross between the old established English Romney and the Rambouillet breeds. Mr. Harvey has experimented with practically all the known breeds for a number of years to put on the market a sheep which would produce both wool and mutton uniformly, for, as is well known, the general method followed by sheepmen was to use Rambouillet or Merino rams when wool prices were good, and longwool rams when mutton was the principle object in view. Mr. Harvey, as already stated, has succeeded in fitting a type of sheep through the aforementioned cross, which will fill the dual purpose, and he now stands behind a sheep which he will enter in the national records as a new breed. It is too long a story in the space at the writer's disposal in this issue, to tell of all the vicissitudes and disappointments he encountered before he finally produced a sheep suitable for the present-day demands. Everyone, in any degree acquainted with sheep, knows of the staying qualities, and rustling powers, of the old Romney Marsh, with its heavy weight of wool and its fine quality of mutton.

The Kent Romney, from its long struggle to find a living on the wet marshes of its native English country, can stand practically any climate in the world, and is therefore an invaluable sheep for the range. The ewes are noted for their strong maternal instincts, and the lambs are well known as the most suitable for the early market. Added to these qualities, the breed is particularly immune to disease and particularly to foot-rot. The Rambouillet, on the other hand, is a branch of the Merino family, and was always particularly noted for its wool-producing qualities. The breed is one of the oldest known, and in the United States has been brought to a high stage of development.

Mr. Harvey first tried out some Romney rams secured from an American breeder. Then he got an imported New Zealand ram which won second place at the Panama Pacific Exposition. These he crossed on range-bred Rambouillet ewes, which were practically pure bred, although not registered. The progeny of this cross was distinctly encouraging, but Mr. Harvey wanted something better. In 1916 he imported 256 imported Romney rams and ewes, from the best flocks in England, and found them much superior to the New Zealand sheep. The rams are clean faced, are great rustlers, will stand any kind of weather, weigh when mature around 400 pounds, and shear from 20 to 25 pounds of wool, while the ewes, as already stated, are splendid mothers. As is well known, Mr. Harvey purchased at the Salt Lake ram sale, last fall, 200 head of Rambouillet ewes from W. S. Hansen, who has achieved more success with this breed than any other man, and who has had the finest results in breeding polled Rambouillets. It is this particular strain of polled sheep Mr. Harvey is using in order to cut out the horns. Mr. Harvey shipped his Romney rams to Utah for use on these ewes, and the lambs dropped this spring have exceeded his most sanguine expectations, splendid cross breeds, carrying to the full the best points and characteristics of the two breeds.

The Romnellet, as the product is called, the name being derived from a combination of the two words, Romney and Rambouillet, and by which name, as a breed, they will be known in future, are from a wool standpoint superior to anything on the range, their fleeces yielding on the average, 12 to 14 pounds of long staple wool, grading medium to fine medium, and all of which goes into the combing class. The long wool of the Romney blends perfectly with the fine wool of the Rambouillet, and the cross bred fleece is just as good as any sheepman would wish for.

The writer, when talking to Mr. Harvey the other day, was shown a letter from Mr. Livingstone, of the American Woollen Mills, and one of the most noted wool experts on the American continent, in which it was stated that the Harvey Romnellet wool would compare most favorably with the best foreign wool of the same grade. But the quality of the Harvey wool, aside from this particular new cross bred wool, has been favorably known to wool buyers for years and it is

no exaggeration to state that consignments of wool from sheepmen in the Lethbridge district have time and again got a two to four cent better market for the reason that buyers were keen to get the Harvey wool in that consignment. One feature of this cross-bred wool is its cross-fibre construction, which affects a lengthening of the staple, holds the fleece together, and gives the maximum of protection to the sheep.

As a mutton sheep the Romnellet is just as satisfactory; they are rapid fatteners, and some of Mr. Harvey's yearlings weigh from 150 to 225 pounds, while the meat is of even texture, firm, and of the finest quality. It is a matter of regret that space forbids the writer going further into the good qualities of this cross-bred sheep. Suffice to state that the new breed is bound to attain the greatest popularity in Western Canada, and is assuredly the true reward of years of patient experiment, which Mr. Harvey has given freely and fully to the Romnellet.

### The Wright Farms

The Wright Farms, Drinkwater, Sask., of which R. A. Wright is managing director, are mentioned in another column of this issue, and the system of farming followed is outlined.

And this brings us to the pure-bred herds of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs carried on the home farms, and which will shortly be supplemented by a flock of pure-bred Suffolk sheep from England. The Shorthorn herd of pure-bred females is a fine aggregation of Roan Ladys, Missies, Lancasters, Augustas and other blue blood families of the Shorthorn world. At the head of this lot of big, good cows is the bull Anoka Topman, purchased a short time ago from F. W. Harding, and from such a distinguished line of sires as Lavender Sultan, by Sultan Stamp, by Whitehall Sultan; and out of an imported cow, Lothian Betty. This bull is of splendid type, excellent scale, and of astonishing breadth, levelness and thickness, and fully bears out his ambitious name and pedigree. Excellent results are looked for from this sire, on a select lot of some 25 or 30 females already mentioned, on which he is being used. There is also another young bull of much the same breeding on the farm out of a Duchess of Gloster cow, and still another imported in dam, by Red Boy out of an Helen of Tarty cow, both of them very high class, really useful young sires. A man cannot lose money on the class of Shorthorns to be found on the Wright farms.

### The Berkshires

As soon as the new pastures are established the number of Berkshires will be considerably increased; the herd of 50 at present, for wealth of pedigree and general excellence, giving no grounds whatever to the Shorthorns.

A fine collection of sows were purchased from the Hood Farms, W. E. Spicer, Rookwood and Iowa farms, and have at their head Rookwood Rival 6th, bred by Dean C. E. Curtis, by Rival Champions Best. This boar takes the place of Iowa Royal 28th, just sold to the University of Saskatchewan, and it needs no second glance at the numerous progeny of this sire to satisfy oneself of his value as a herd header. Another couple of boars used in the herd were purchased from W. S. Corra, Gregory Farm, Green County, Ill., and are sired by the well-known Superbus, whose sons have shown a great consistent show-yard record. A number of these animals will be seen on the summer fair circuit next week, and will be described in fuller detail then.

The writer was much struck with the fine class of buildings established on the Wright farms, and also with the pronounced absence of any sort of untidiness which is occasionally found on farms where operations are carried on so extensively as here.

It may be said that the Wright farms are only in their infancy. As profits accrue from the various branches of operation, these branches are extended, and if profits do not accrue the reason is immediately sought for, and remedied. New buildings are projected, a fine fire fighting system will be installed, and as already mentioned new herds and flocks will be added. We confidently predict that in a few years under present management, no finer equipped chain of farms intensively worked and profit bearing, will be found in the Dominion of Canada.



Sally, Frank Collicut's Champion Cow



### U.S. Cattle Import Regulations

Having had numerous inquiries from parties desiring to export cattle to the United States, we publish herewith a brief synopsis of the regulations governing the entry of Canadian cattle to that country:

Cattle intended for immediate slaughter must be consigned to a point where an abattoir is located, must be slaughtered within two weeks after obtaining entry and are subject to inspection by officers of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry at point of entry.

Cattle intended for feeding or grazing purposes must be accompanied by a district health certificate, issued by the district veterinarian at point of origin, or other official veterinarian of the Canadian Health of Animals Branch.

Cattle intended for breeding or dairy purposes in addition to the above-mentioned district health certificate, must be accompanied by charts of tuberculin test, applied by an official veterinarian of the Canadian Health of Animals Branch, within 30 days prior to date of shipment.

Information regarding export or other health of animals regulations will be furnished at any time by Dr. J. C. Hargrave, Medicine Hat, Alta; Dr. M. Baker, Post Office Building, Regina, Sask.; Dr. J. B. Still, Room 711 Boyd Building, Winnipeg.

### Regulations re Show Cattle

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has found it necessary to amend the regulations governing the importation of American cattle for exhibition purposes.

It will now be necessary for all American cattle imported for this purpose to be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart signed by an officer of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that they have been tested by him within 60 days of the date of entry at the boundary.

This amendment was considered advisable owing to the fact that changes have been made in the American regulations which now require that Canadian cattle shipped to the United States for exhibition purposes, must be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart signed by a veterinary inspector of the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, stating that they have been tested within 60 days of exportation.

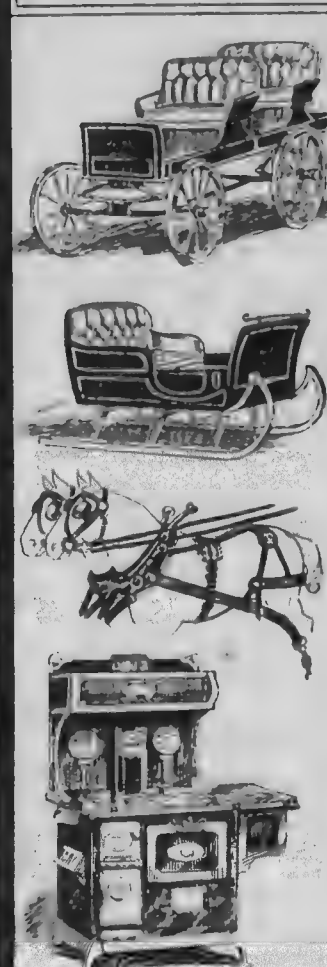
Livestock exhibitors should bear this in mind, and forward requests to the Veterinary Director General, Ottawa, for the services of inspectors to test their cattle as promptly as possible after they have decided to ship them for exhibition purposes to the United States.

### New Regulations re Grazing Leases

Provision has recently been made in the regulations governing the granting of grazing leases by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, whereby ten-year leases may be granted on vacant Dominion lands, irrespective of the quality of the soil, located over 40 miles from a railway, on the condition that the lease may be cancelled, or any portion of the leasehold withdrawn from the operation of the lease, on giving the lessee one year's notice in writing, after the lease has been held three years, and after a railway has been graded and the rails laid within 40 miles of the leasehold.

### Dairy Produce Market Report

The Dairy and Cold Storage Branch at Ottawa, announces the inauguration of a Dairy Produce Market Report. A weekly market letter will be sent free of charge to any farmer or firm who asks to have their name placed on the mailing lists. This should prove of considerable assistance to farmers in deciding what their butter is worth, a great deal of dissatisfaction existing in many communities at present over the disparagement in the prices offered by dealers for first-class dairy butter, and prices quoted to the consumer in the city. Address letters to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.



### YOU ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THE EATON DISPLAY OF IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY AT THE EDMONTON EXHIBITION

July 7th-12th

At the Big EATON Tent these items which are of vital interest to the Western farmer and his family. Machinery, wagons, harness and implements for the farm, and a variety of necessities for the home, which includes stoves, ranges and kitchen utensils.

#### READ THE LIST

The articles listed below are all to be displayed in the EATON tent and we shall welcome your personal inspection.

Buggies  
Cutters  
Heavy Driving Harness  
Collars  
Saddles  
Wagons  
Stoves  
Ranges

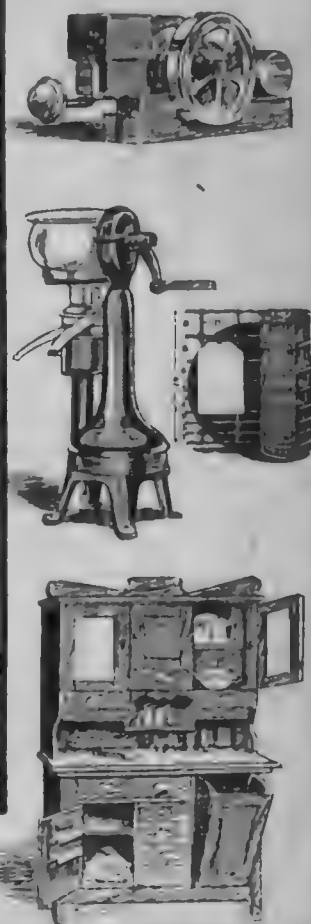
Gasoline Engines  
Plows  
Separators  
Cultivators  
Wire Fencing  
Building Material  
Heaters  
Furnaces

#### THIS COMPLETE DISPLAY

will be on exhibition at the various Western Fairs, so that if you are not a visitor at Edmonton, the EATON representatives will be pleased to see you at any of the below-mentioned Fairs, on the dates as stated.

Edmonton, July 7 to July 12  
Saskatoon, July 14 to July 19  
Regina, July 28 to August 2  
Brandon, July 21 to July 26

**T. EATON CO.**  
WINNIPEG CANADA



"THE ANNUAL HOLIDAY OF THE PEOPLE OF SASKATCHEWAN"

# PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION REGINA

July 28, 29, 30, 31, August 1 and 2, 1919

### 10,000 EXHIBITS

in the departments for Livestock, Dogs, Poultry, Butter and Vegetables, Flowers, Cookery, Grain, School Work, Industrial and Governments' Exhibits, Implements and Automobiles.

### ATTRACTIONS THAT ARE BEST

Including Sousa's Band, Sixteen Horse Races, Three Full Programs of Auto Races, Stunt Flying by two famous Military Aviators, Vaudeville Acts, Over Twenty Shows and Rides in the Fun-making Midway.

THE REGINA EXHIBITION WAS GREAT LAST YEAR. IT WILL BE 100 PER CENT. BETTER THIS YEAR.

REDUCED RATES AND SPECIAL TRAINS ON ALL RAILWAYS.

T. B. PATTON, President.

D. T. ELDERKIN, Secretary, REGINA.



# U.G.G. Binder Twine

## Quality, Uniformity and Strength Guaranteed

The Twine Adopted by *The Organized Farmer in Business*  
as best suited to his needs

Absolute quality, uniformity and smoothness of texture, together with a full 550 feet of twine to every pound is the assurance of United Grain Growers Limited to every farmer buying U.G.G. Twine.

There is little more of importance to say about ANY twine.

QUALITY must come first. Assured quality—with a strength that will withstand the workings of a harvesting machine.

THAT IS U.G.G. BINDER TWINE.

UNIFORMITY AND SMOOTHNESS OF TEXTURE is another important essential if you expect it to work free and easy without hitch or catch in your machine.

AND THAT IS U.G.G. BINDER TWINE.

Full length—full 550 feet to the pound is what you pay for and what you have a right to expect when buying your supply of twine.

AND THAT ALSO IS U.G.G. BINDER TWINE.

The popularity of U.G.G. Binder Twine has grown steadily with each succeeding year. That is because the merits of the twine have been passed along from farmer to farmer until now it has become a big department in the business of United Grain Growers Limited.

If you have used U.G.G. Binder Twine we are assured of your future orders.

If you have experienced troubles by the use of inferior twine, let this year be your start toward better results.

### *Prices per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Fort William, Port Arthur or Westfort*

	500 Ft.	550 Ft.
Car loads of 24,000 lbs. or more	21.31½	23.03
Less than 24,000 lbs., but 10,000 lbs. or over	21.44	23.15½
Less than 10,000 lbs.	21.56½	23.28

#### *Per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Winnipeg*

Less than 10,000 lbs.	22.30	24.00
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#### *Per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Regina*

Less than 10,000 lbs.	22.65	24.35
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#### *Per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Saskatoon*

Less than 10,000 lbs.	22.75	24.45
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#### *Per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Calgary or Edmonton*

Less than 10,000 lbs.	23.00	24.70
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To arrive at exact cost, f.o.b. your station, figure 3rd class freight rates from either of above Branches.

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS

*The Organized Farmer in Business*



WINNIPEG  
REGINA  
SASKATOON  
CALGARY  
EDMONTON

If we have an elevator warehouse at your station from which we are distributing twine, the price will be lower than if shipped from any of our Branches by local freight.

SPECIAL PRICES to Co-operative Associations or U.F.A. Locals upon application, for either car loads or less than car load quantities. Write for further information.

**This Tag on Your Every Ball of Twine Means "Satisfaction Insurance"**

Why experiment? Why take chances? For years U.G.G. Binder Twine has given unqualified satisfaction. It has constantly grown in favor.





## Sail or Steam— Which Do You Navigate With ?

The farmers' business is like a ship, and though he is a long way from the sea, he knows that it pays to use steam on the ocean instead of depending on wind. In the same way it pays him to use steam in his own business instead of sailing by the wind.

The winds he can sail by are the winds of private profit.

The farmers' steam for his own business ship is co-operative effort.

Even here on the prairies we know that a sailing ship can get almost anywhere on the sea. It simply sets its sails according to the wind that happens to be blowing. The ship will zig-zag a lot but finally it will come to Port.

In the same way the farmer can set his sails and take advantage of the winds of private profit (other people's profit), and get along somehow. There is a private profit to some one in operating a private elevator and the farmer can use that. There is a private profit to some one who comes to his farm and buys his hogs. The farmer can make use of that and move his business ship along. Or, there is a private profit to other people in selling the farmer lumber, binder twine and machinery. All these winds of private profit the farmer can use, though they make the seas stormy for him.

But it is all sailing and sailing is poor business compared with steam. When the farmer gets tired of sailing he puts the steam of co-operative effort into his business and markets his own grain and buys his supplies through his own company. He gets service then because he wants it and not because some one is making a profit out of him.

When the farmer puts the steam of co-operative effort into his business ship he has an engine 35,000 man-power strong, for there are 35,000 farmer members co-operating in this farmers' company.

It pays to use steam in your business ship. It pays to get there because you want to, and not because some one will make a profit out of you as you go.



# LUMBER



**BY co-oper-**  
ating in buy-  
ing from us  
you save the mid-  
dleman's profit—  
and secure a high-  
er grade of lumber  
—also

**Save from  
\$150 to \$250**

on every carload  
you buy.

## Facts to Consider

High Quality  
Immediate Shipment  
Low Prices  
Examination before  
Payment  
Cluborders Loaded  
Separately

**REMEMBER:**—We furnish House  
and Barn Plans Free of Charge. No  
obligation on your part. We consider  
it a pleasure to serve you.



Write for Price List Delivered Your Station

**Nor'-West Farmers  
Co-Operative Lumber Co., Ltd.**  
633 Hastings Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

# Leading Hay and Pasture Grasses



Timothy

**T**IMOTHY is one of the most wide-  
ly known and easily recognized  
of the common grass plants. It  
is a hardy perennial with a short  
root stalk. The head is in the  
form of a dense, cylindrical spike. It  
is a slow growing grass, starting rather  
late in the spring. On account of its  
shallow rooting system, it is unsuited  
for dry areas. As hay, it is valued  
chiefly for feeding driving horses. As a  
pasture grass, it is not of high value,  
except when used in mixtures. Its  
popularity is due to the cheapness of  
the seed and the adaptability of the  
crop to the heavy soils of the moist  
areas. The most favorable reports  
concerning this grass come from the  
humid parts of Manitoba, the foothills  
of western Alberta, the more humid

**Meadow Fescue**  
Meadow fescue is a slow-growing,  
long-lived perennial grass. It may be  
used for hay and pasture, but in the  
drier parts it does not yield well. In  
moist seasons it compares favorably  
as a pasture grass with western rye, but  
in dry ones it is not productive. It is  
very inferior to brome for pasture. It  
produces a fair yield the first year,  
but succeeding crops are often disap-  
pointing, and for this reason is generally  
used in pasture mixtures with other  
standard grasses. When sown alone,  
20 to 30 pounds of seed are required to  
sow an acre.

**Western Rye Grass**  
Western rye grass is a native of the  
prairies. It is perennial, with long,  
fibrous roots. The spikelets are attached



Meadow Fescue



Kentucky Blue Grass

seed readily, but unlike the straw of  
brome, the straw of threshed western  
rye has little value. About 300 to 400  
pounds of seed per acre are produced  
under favorable conditions. In sowing,  
12 to 14 pounds per acre are used.

## Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky blue grass has creeping  
root stalks, and forms a close, dense  
mat on the surface of the soil. Being  
shallow rooted, its growth is seriously  
checked by prolonged periods of  
drought. Ordinarily, it does not grow  
high enough to give a good yield of  
hay, but next to brome grass, is one of  
the best to use in mixtures for pasture.  
When sown with western rye or Timo-



Awnless Brome Grass

parts of northern Alberta, and certain  
local districts in Saskatchewan.

## Awnless Brome Grass

Awnless brome grass is one of the  
hardest of the cultivated grasses. It  
is a very long-lived perennial with an  
extensive system of creeping root stalks,  
which form a tough, deep sod. This  
makes it drought resistant, and difficult  
to eradicate, and also accounts for its  
value in adding fibre to the soil, which  
prevents soil drifting. It is a strong,  
upright grower, having many leaves  
and a long, slender stem. The seeds are  
carried in a loose, open panicle. As a  
drought resisting grass, brome vies with  
western rye grass, usually yielding as  
much hay and more and better pasture.  
It has a tendency to become sod bound  
after being down two or three years.  
It is renewed by plowing shallow during  
the rainy season and cultivating lightly  
throughout the summer. In seeding,  
about from 12 to 14 pounds per acre  
is used. It seeds freely, producing 300  
to 500 pounds per acre.

flat-wise to the stem. Owing to its  
short root stalks and more or less bunchy  
growth, it is known locally as one of  
the bunch grasses. It is a strong, up-  
right grower, with relatively few leaves  
and a rather stiff, straight stem. It  
is one of the best grasses for general  
use, especially for hay, though it is  
often used for pasture. For the latter  
purpose the quality of the pasture is  
much improved by mixing it with a  
small quantity of alfalfa, Kentucky  
blue grass or both. When cut for hay,  
it should be cut as soon as the plants  
start to bloom, otherwise the forage  
will be found to be coarse and woody.  
It equals the yield of brome grass in  
the drier districts. Western rye forms



Western Rye Grass



Red Top

thy it increases the pasture value of  
these crops. It is eagerly sought for  
by animals, and is of high feeding  
value. It starts earlier than most of the  
other grasses, and continues to grow  
as long as the moisture in the soil  
permits. When sown alone 18 to 20  
pounds of seed are used per acre.

## Red Top

Red top is essentially a low land  
pasture grass. It is suited to wet, acid  
soils and to low-lying valley lands. It  
is a hardy perennial, having a creeping  
root. It, too, forms a close sod which  
stands tramping well. The growth is  
generally short and thick. The pasture  
is liked by all kinds of stock, but is not  
so palatable or so nutritious as Ken-  
tucky blue. Alsike and white clover  
are sometimes used with it for pasture.

Cuts reproduced by courtesy Field Hus-  
bandry Department, Ontario Agricultural  
College.



## Save Your Grain

Beat It Out Just as You  
Would with a Pitch-Fork

It is the only way to get per-  
fect separation.  
It is the way that separation  
is effected by the

## RED RIVER SPECIAL

Other machines depend upon the  
grain dropping out. You must beat it  
out, just as the Red River Special does,  
by throwing it violently against the  
"Man Behind the Gun," and with the  
Beating Shakers, which keep tossing  
and beating the straw until the last  
kernel is saved.

The Big Cylinder with its greater  
weight and momentum, and the much  
larger concave and grate surface ac-  
complish results in separation that the  
old style machine cannot reach.

The Red River Special saves enough  
more of the farmer's grain and time to  
pay his thresh bill.

Make the thresherman bring a Red  
River Special to do your threshing, or  
if you have a job large enough, buy a  
"Junior" Red River Special, hook it up  
with your gas tractor and do your own  
threshing. Write for circulars.

**Nichols & Shepard Co.**  
In Continuous Business Since 1848  
Builders exclusively of Red River Special  
Threshers, Wind Stacks, Feeders,  
Steam and Oil-Gas Tractor Engines  
Battle Creek Michigan



### A Six-Year Rotation

A few years ago R. A. Wright, now managing director of the Wright Farms at Drinkwater, Sask., saw some real good money in sight in breaking up the virgin prairie south of Moose Jaw, just at the time when there was a big influx of American settlers into that part of the country. He purchased a tractor, and started taking contracts from the new settlers, getting enough of these contracts to keep his outfit working night and day. Then, he gradually began to purchase land for himself and got his friends interested, till now he has something over 12 sections, nearly all under cultivation, close to the town of Drinkwater, as well as some leased land on which he runs bunches of horses and cattle.

Of the 12 sections aforementioned, Mr. Wright farms three-and-a-half for himself, the remainder he lets out on shares to approved tenants, putting up the necessary buildings, supplying horses if need be, and working the whole under a scheme which he finds yields him very remunerative returns.

A brief sketch of the crop rotation followed on the Wright farms may be of considerable interest.

It is as follows: Each farm of one section is divided up into six plots. One plot is laid down to permanent pasture, preferably brome grass, and this is left for three years. The second plot is sown with winter rye, giving a late fall and early spring pasture. The third is sown to oats and rape, on which cattle are put to eat up the oats, followed by hogs to clean off the rape.

The fourth is a pure-bred seed crop, and the fifth, a cultivated crop, preferably corn; while the sixth is left in fallow. This method fills out a six-year rotation and makes an ideal rotation for the mixed farming methods followed on the Wright farms. In connection with these methods, Mr. Wright keeps a splendid system of costs, and knows at any time just how much money it takes to conduct operations on any one of these plots.

For instance, each day the foreman fills out a card, detailing the work done on any given plot, thus the hauling out of manure, and the cost of this manure, is checked up to the plot which receives it, and the same with any other operation on the section.

Another good method employed by Mr. Wright, and which in itself gives a long way towards stimulating an interest in good stock, is to have his tenants meet every now and again at the home farm, discuss methods of operation between them and look over the livestock.—Alex. Stewart.

### Late Summer Hog Pasture

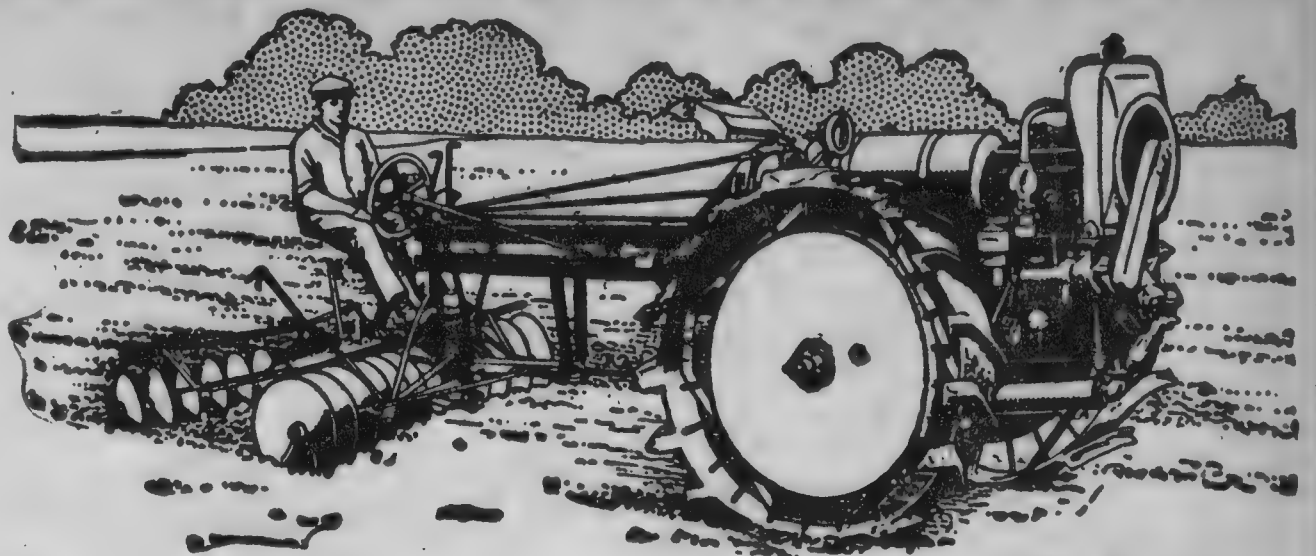
Q.—I have a bunch of pigs coming on for which I shall need pasture later in the season. What would be the most suitable crop to sow to provide this pasture?—R. J. G., Man.

A.—One of the best hog pasture crops that can be sown at this time of year is fall rye. It will be ready to turn the pigs on in about a month from time of seeding and will last until freeze-up. It makes splendid pasture during the whole period as it does not head out in the fall.

### Prevent Fallow From Drifting

It is always on the best-worked summerfallows that soil drifting is the worst. To prevent these fallows from drifting next spring they require to be given special treatment this summer. Two plans are recommended. The first is to sow to winter rye early in August. This is an absolutely sure crop against drifting, though many farmers are so devoted to wheat growing that rye is not as generally grown as it might be. Where possible the land should be plowed the previous fall to lengthen the period in which moisture is stored. The other method is to spread from six to eight loads of well rotted manure to the acre, using a manure spreader, on top of the freshly-plowed summerfallow. This manure does not interfere with the cultivation of the fallow. It furnishes a very good binder which aids materially in preventing the shifting of the soil by the wind.

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## Business and Finance

## Investigating Grain Companies

WHEN Vice-president and General Manager MacFarlane, of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, of Calgary, was placed on the witness stand before the Cost of Living Committee, at Ottawa, he showed great reluctance to stating the amount of his salary. He admitted that it was \$5,000 a year, and that a management commission of five per cent. on the net profits was also received by him. But he would not state the amount he got, or who the others were who also got a commission. He was told he would have to furnish the information later on.

He stated that the company was formed some six or seven years ago. The authorized capital was \$3,000,000, half being seven per cent. preference shares and half being common. Shares to the par value of \$2,650,000 were issued, and R. B. Bennett, ex-M.P., said the witness, took 1,500 shares of each, for which he paid \$300,000. He did not know for whom Mr. Bennett bought this stock.

Starting with a turnover of 6,000,000 bushels of grain in 1912-13, Mr. MacFarlane presented figures to show that in 1917-18 the turnover was 54,000,000 bushels.

## How Profits Waxed Great

The net profits were as follows: 1912-13, \$323,326; 1913-14, \$459,819; 1914-15, \$926,260; 1915-16, \$898,360; 1916-17, \$2,173,306; 1917-18, \$1,779,635. The replacement and reserve fund on August 15, 1918, was \$1,500,000, and the amount carried over \$1,559,729, making a total of \$3,059,729, or more than the original capital.

In 1914-15 the replacement reserve stood at \$800,000; in 1915-16, \$1,000,000; in 1916-17, \$1,250,000; and in 1917-18, \$1,500,000.

In 1914-15 a dividend of 15 per cent. was paid on the common stock, 18 per cent. in 1915-16; 26 per cent. in 1916-17, and 33 per cent. in 1917-18. In the latter year the nominal dividend was eight per cent., but two bonuses of ten per cent., and 15 per cent. were paid.

When the witness had presented these figures R. A. Pringle, K.C., remarked: "I've made an awful mistake in going into law."

The witness replied that this year, the figures for which are not yet presented, was a bad year.

"Well, you can stand it," said Mr. Pringle.

"We are in a very precarious country," suggested Mr. MacFarlane.

"You've got a nice reserve anyway; you don't need to bother."

The witness, when asked by counsel as to salaries, demurred. He considered this a private matter, he said.

## The Question of Salaries

Mr. Pringle said, personally, he did not care to enquire into salaries, but they had the United Grain Growers company before the committee the other day and their salaries were enquired into.

"I don't think it is fair," commented the witness.

Mr. Pringle: "Every other company has been compelled to answer the questions asked."

Mr. MacFarlane stated that the commission was five per cent. on the net profits.

Replying to Mr. Stevens the witness said he did not get all of the five per cent. He had no objection to telling Mr. Stevens privately who got the commission, and how much, but he did not wish to make it public.

Mr. Pringle pointed out that the commission in 1916-17 amounted to over \$100,000.

Witness said the commission was divided amongst the "active management."

"Who are they," asked Mr. Fielding.

Witness objected to answering and the matter was not pressed to a conclusion. Two of the committee, James Douglas, of Strathcona, and E. W. Nesbitt, of North Waterloo, took the ground that the committee had enough information in knowing this was the commission paid. Hon. W. S. Fielding, and T. Vien, of Letbyre, spent con-

siderable time in endeavoring to secure this evidence.

It was brought out that Mr. MacFarlane himself received a salary of \$5,000, while his share of the commission on the last year's profits brought his income up to about \$60,000.

## Organized by Lord Beaverbrook

It was also brought out by Mr. Vien that Sir Max Aitken, now Lord Beaverbrook, was the organizer of the company, and was still a shareholder.

R. B. Bennett, ex-M.P., was the lawyer who organized the company, and Sir Max Aitken financed it.

Mr. Vien asked how much of the \$105,000 commission last year went to himself.

Mr. MacFarlane replied that it was about one-half.

Mr. Vien asked for the names of the four men amongst whom the balance was divided, but the witness refused saying that he was not going to break a trust.

Mr. Vien demanded the names.

Mr. MacFarlane stated that none of this money was given to anyone outside of those giving their full time to the business. He was given authority by the directors to distribute the money.

Mr. Fielding asked if any directors shared in it.

The witness asked not to be pressed on the point.

"That means the directors share!" commented Mr. Vien.

Mr. Davis asked for particulars of expenses of the head office staff. He noticed last year they were over \$300,000. Witness was ordered to file a statement of office expenses during the last two years.

## N. Bawlf Grain Company's Profits

Giving evidence before the Cost of Living Committee, at Ottawa, W. R. Bawlf, of the N. Bawlf Grain Company, of Winnipeg, said that the business was started by his father and himself in 1910, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. Four years after that the profits in one year were one-and-a-half times their original capital, but they had increased it to \$100,500. Then Mr. Bawlf, the father, died. Next year the profits were more than twice the original capital. The capital stock is now stated to be \$700,000, and the profits in the last two years have been equal to the capital. The company has also large holdings in other enterprises.

Mr. Bawlf is a member of the Dominion Board of Grain Supervisors, and in the course of his examination, he was asked about the cause of the high cost of living. He unhesitatingly replied that the cause was the high cost of wheat. "Wheat is the barometer of all food production," he affirmed. Prices of foodstuffs would lower, he asserted, "if Mr. Reid's (of McKenzie) cohorts will take a little less for their wheat."

"Farmers never want a fixed price for wheat unless it is a high price," was another of his comments, and he added:

"The fixing of prices is the biggest mistake you can make in any commodity."

## The Growth of the Company

Giving evidence as to the operations of the N. Bawlf Grain Company, he said the present capital was \$700,000, paid-up and all owned by the family. The company owned 125 elevators, 65 being in Alberta. The company was formed in 1910 by his father, and himself. The authorized capital was \$250,000 of which \$50,000 was paid up. In 1913-14 the paid-up capital was \$100,500, and they were operating 16 country elevators. They handled 17,000,000 bushels of grain, with a turnover of \$10,000,000, and the profits were \$75,000 or three-quarters of one per cent.

In 1914-15, 18,000,000 bushels of grain were handled and the turnover was \$12,250,000, and the net profit was \$150,000. This was more than the paid-up capital. The business profits tax paid was \$28,000.

In 1915-16, they handled 25,000,000 bushels of grain, with a turnover of \$16,000,000, and a net profit of \$279,219. The business profits tax was \$60,000.

In 1916-17, they handled 25,500,000





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bushels of grain, with a turnover of \$18,000,000 and a net profit of \$350,000. The business profits tax was \$132,000.

In 1917-18, the business done and the profits made were about the same, the tax paid being \$134,000. The net profits in these years included dividends on investments.

Mr. Bawlf said his firm purchased 70 per cent. of the grain outright.

### The Empire Elevator Company

W. H. McWilliams, the head of the Empire Elevator Company, of Winnipeg, was also called before the Cost of Living Committee. Mr. McWilliams said his elevator cost about \$600,000. The company was incorporated about 1904 or 1905. \$500,000, seven per cent. preference stock was issued and \$500,000 common. The common stock went to the promoters. Besides that, \$375,000 worth of bonds were issued. The last \$25,000 of the bonds would be paid tomorrow, he said.

The net income for the year ending July 15, 1918, was \$225,954, out of which the \$25,000 will be taken. The overages amounted to \$121,371.

He stated that they made more money out of overages than anything else, simply owing to the high prices.

"You have been very successful during the last few years," commented Mr. Pringle.

"We can't help that," replied the witness. "We don't make the tariff."

Mr. Davis asked what the effect would be if they were deprived of the overages, and Mr. McWilliams replied that the tariff would be advanced.

### Overages and Tariff

His company was quite prepared to go to a cash tariff if the government guaranteed against overages. The government had been fixing the tariff since 1912 and had been reducing it since that time, although costs were going up. The cost of doing business today was from three cents to five cents a bushel on the track. Profits would come down as soon as fixed prices were over. He understood there was enough grain in the world now to go around.

Examining the statements of the company, Mr. Pringle pointed out that the site of the Thunder Bay elevator, which cost \$51,428, was entered in the assets as \$215,000, when the business was taken over by the Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company. The purchase was made with stock to value \$774,300 and \$225,000 outstanding bonds were assumed; \$376,291 profits were made on the sale of the assets. The N. Bawlf Grain Company had an interest to the extent of \$99,900.

"What about the consumer?" asked G. B. Nicholson, M.P., before Mr. McWilliams left the witness stand.

"The consumer is in between hell and the ironworks," was his reply. The chairman had asked Mr. McWilliams for his opinion as to wheat price fixing. The latter said he believed the market should be open and all restrictions removed, but in consideration of the farmer and in view of the fixed price in the United States there should be a minimum. He thought the United States would keep the price up, even if by the boot straps, and before the price would come down to \$1.75, Canadian wheat would be mostly all out of the country.

### The Home Bank's Progress

The statement laid before the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Home Bank, held recently in Toronto, by General Manager Mason showed that liquid assets amounted to over 57 per cent. of the total liabilities.

Deposits during the last 12 months amounted to over \$3,500,000, notwithstanding the fact that 9,508 of the depositors had subscribed over \$4,900,000 to the last Dominion Victory loan. The increase in deposits during the war period had amounted to over \$10,000,000, an increase of more than 105 per cent. It was announced at the meeting that John Kennedy, of Winnipeg, had retired from the directorate of the bank.

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3.

days of the Borden administration highway bills were introduced during two successive sessions. They were strenuously opposed by liberals in the commons, including liberals now members and supporters of the unionist government, because it was proposed to build up a Dominion road-making department, which, they said, would be a political machine. They moved on every occasion the bill was introduced, that the money should be spent by the provinces, but were voted down.

The liberal majority in the senate of that day, acting along the same lines, killed the Borden government highway measures. Then the war came along and nothing more was heard of the bill until this session when it was again introduced. Owing to the change in the personnel of the government, the new bill was based upon the principle for which the opposition had fought, provision being made for the division of the amount provided for amongst the several provincial governments, on the basis of population. Even in this form the measure came in for a lot of opposition this session from members on both sides of the house.

This was so pronounced when it was first introduced, that it was thought, the measure had been abandoned for the session. It was with some surprise therefore that the house realized on Wednesday, that the government was determined to put the bill through, and it finally carried without a division after several hours discussion. The principal opposition to the bill, which was most strongly voiced by Dr. Michael Clark, was that in view of the steadily increasing financial obligations of the country, money should not be borrowed for road making at the present time, more particularly as there is little unemployment in the country. Western members stated frankly that the West needs railways more than highways, while Mr. Davidson, an old time conservative member from Annapolis, and assistant chief unionist whip, appeared to be frankly afraid of what the Nova Scotia government would do with the money in a political way. His objection was met by an amendment providing that the grants will be spent by contract and tender excepting when the governments interested otherwise agree. With this amendment adopted Mr. Davidson lapsed into silence, the other objectors ceased to voice their protests, and the bill was rushed through its final stages.

### Grain Companies Before Committee

There were some further interesting developments before the Cost of Living Committee during the last week of the session, illustrative of the handsome profits made by private grain companies for the benefit of the shareholders or private individuals, and not of the shareholders as in the case of the United Grain Growers Company.

It was again noticeable that members of the committee who were greatly interested in learning all about the salaries paid to officials of the Grain Growers' Company, were quite silent when the operations of private firms were under review. As a matter of fact, the correspondent of The Grain Growers' Guide, is reliably informed that at a private session of the committee, one of the western members took Robert Pringle, K.C. to task, because of a superficial examination he had given to the manager of a private company, contrasting his paucity of questions on this occasion with the minuteness of his interrogations when C. Rice-Jones, manager of the United Grain Growers Company was giving evidence.

The failure of the committee to make Mr. McFarlane, vice-president and general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, of Calgary, to tell how much he and others got out of the operations of that business concern, was the cause of not a little criticism around the corridors of parliament. Mr. McFarlane's salary is \$5,000. Besides that, he receives a commission of five per cent, on net profits. As the net profits in the year under examination were \$2,173,300, the commission was upwards of \$108,000. Mr. McFarlane admitted that he kept about half of this and divided the balance amongst four other men actively concerned in the management of the company. His in-

## The Grain Growers' Guide

come, therefore, approximated \$60,000. He refused to say who the other participants were or what proportion they got.

Messrs. Fielding, Vien and Davis tried hard to get this information, but were not supported by other members from committees who were present. Mr. Reid was unavoidably absent.

The statement was made privately to the correspondent of The Grain Growers' Guide, that the reason advanced for refusing to give the information was that one of the participants did not want his wife to know how much money he was making. Starting six years ago with a capital of \$2,650,000 the assets of this company on August 15, 1918, amounted to \$7,500,000. Made up of reserves and replacement on reserves.

Enormous profits were made but the statement made public was not of the utmost value because the witness was not not examined as to whole profits available for distribution after the preference dividends and management expenses were paid. This demand was made of other companies, but H. H. Stevens stood pat, when the Alberta Pacific appeared on the scene. The N. Bawlf Grain Company also showed huge profits.

Mr. Bawlf and his son started out about seven years ago with a capital of \$50,000. The capital is now \$700,000, accumulated. The business is all in the family and magnificent salaries have been derived. The amounts were not very clear, but Mr. Bawlf junior appears to draw over \$30,000. In the last two years the business profits taxes paid into the Dominion treasury totalled over \$250,000. The company owns 125 elevators.

### Emigration to U.S.

The United States Department of Agriculture is out with a statement regarding the movement of farmers, and others, between Canada and the United States. This is an answer to a rumor that at least a million of America's best farmers have left United States for Canada during the last ten years.

The statement shows that the largest exodus from the United States to Canada took place in 1911, the number of persons leaving that year numbering 49,373. It is pointed out, however, that during this year the total number of farmers leaving the United States for all places in the world was only 11,586, the inference being that a large proportion of the Americans who left for Canada were not farmers. The following table shows the emigration from the United States for the past ten years:—

Year ending June 30.	To Canada (all persons).	To all countries (farmers only).
1908.....	2,629	4,710
1909.....	30,478	2,970
1910.....	34,194	3,015
1911.....	49,373	11,586
1912.....	33,506	7,807
1913.....	46,981	6,120
1914.....	31,818	7,399
1915.....	23,225	3,435
1916.....	15,712	2,460
1917.....	18,994	2,801
1918.....	27,170	3,556
Total.....	314,080	55,833

It will be noted that less than 60,000 farmers left the United States for all countries of the globe during the decade, when it is said by some that 1,000,000 farmers left the United States for Canada alone. It is pointed out that though probably the largest proportion of the emigrating farmers did go to Canada, there was always a considerable back-tide of emigrants, many of whom are farmers, to Italy, Sweden and other European countries.

In the mean time, according to the statements of the United States Commissioner General of Immigration, the following represents the number of emigrants leaving Canada for the United States:—

1914-15 .....	82,215
1915-16 .....	101,551
1916-17 .....	105,399
1917-18 .....	32,452
1918 to Dec. 31, 1918.....	22,446

This gives the total official emigration from here to the United States of 344,063 in less than five years, against a total of 314,080 coming into Canada from that country since 1908.



## The Home of the Husbandman

Continued from Page 10

timony of Manitoba farmers who have tried it out. One farmer, in building his new home, paid particular attention to the equipment of the basement. One corner is partitioned off, with a cement wall and forms a larder and dairy room; here are placed the cream separator and the churn. The opposite corner is partitioned off for a fuel room; here stands the circular saw. In another corner there is a small gasoline engine; along the girder runs the line shaft from which are driven the dynamo opposite the engine, the cream separator and the churn, the washing machine and the mangle, the soft water pump for the pressure tank and the circular saw. The hard water comes from an elevated tank outdoors, to which it is raised by a windmill.

### Possibilities In Remodelling

In another case we found that the farmer had simply remodelled his old home, building a lean-to at the back of the kitchen. This contained the washing machine, the separator and the churn, which were driven by a line shaft passing through the basement wall. In the basement itself stood the gasoline engine and dynamo. The old frame house, the barns and all the out-buildings were lit by electricity. The whole installation cost \$500, and his wife would not be without it.

Another young farmer, whose wife was in poor health from work and worry was intensely interested in the survey, and, on finding out what others had done, asked for advice on the installation of a power-washing machine, separator and churn. A year later an investigator visited his house and, in the presence of his wife, the young man said, "You did a Christian act when you advised me to put that in; my wife has been a different woman ever since."

Much of the drudgery and hard work could be avoided by the installation of these "wife-savers," and the education of women and girls in the running of gasoline engines and the adjusting of machinery, by short-course classes throughout the country and in the agricultural college will no doubt overcome the difficulty.

### Proper Conservation

Another of the home conveniences which costs money to install, but easily pays good profit, is the water system. There is no doubt that the farmers have awakened to this fact, for, in 80 per cent. of the homes visited, we found either hard or soft water in the house, and frequently both; but in only 14 per cent. of these cases did we find a running water system, and in less than 2 per cent. of the cases did they enjoy the luxury of an installed bath. It is difficult in these days of rising prices to estimate the cost of such installations, but in several of the cases the water systems had been put in for little over \$100, and some had cost considerably more. The pressure tank system seems to be best fitted for the average farm conditions, and any farmer with a mechanical turn of mind can do the work himself. "No investment," says the Commission of Conservation report, "yields more in conserving the women's health and strength, in creating greater home comforts and in lifting the general tone of the material side of living, than the installation of water service of the sanitary conveniences in the home." The water system saves much labor in the carrying in of water, but there is still the labor of carrying it out. Of the 86 per cent. who had water convenient in the house, only 18 per cent. had drainage; 10 per cent. had cesspools; 4 per cent. had septic tanks; and 4 per cent. had open drains. The remainder still laboriously carried out the waste water and spilled it on the ground. A septic tank system can be installed in the average farm house for less than \$100 if the farmer does the work.

Another noteworthy fact revealed by the survey was that the majority of these home improvements had been installed in very recent years (1913-15), indicating thus, that the farmers were beginning to realize the necessity of these things. The rapid increase in the

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if one comes  
back"

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**Miller**  
GEARED-TO-THE ROAD  
UNIFORM MILEAGE  
**Tires**

## Open Convention

Of all those in sympathy with, or interested in the National Political Platform, as drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, will be held in the City Hall, Portage la Prairie, on Friday, July 18th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of organizing our Dominion Constituency for Independent Political Action.

Ben Richardson,  
District President.

W. F. Miller,  
District Secretary,  
Portage la Prairie.

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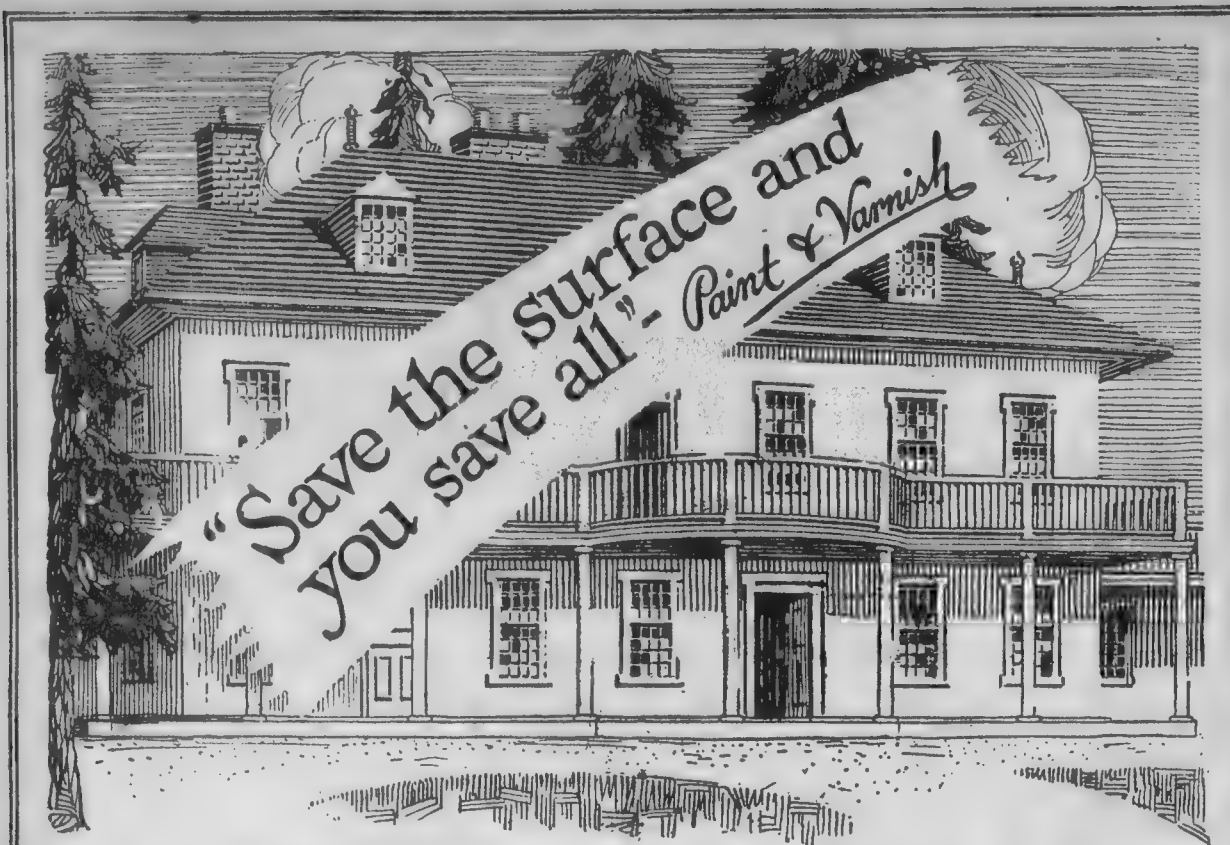


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Every manufactured article you own—your desk, your chair, comes to you with a necessary surface protection.

Everything with a surface needs surface protection—save the surface and you save all.

And so, may we say, don't paint and varnish merely for appearance. Watch the surfaces of all your property of every kind and see that they are given a coat of fresh protection as soon as it's needed. Loss from neglect is so much greater than the cost of protection.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the preservative and protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:

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price of building materials and plumbers' fittings has put a damper on this progressive movement, but, no doubt, if the prices of farm produce continue high, the farmers will continue to turn their attention to the provision of proper homes. High prices for produce have enabled the farmers to procure for themselves and their families, automobiles. A paternal government brings to their door daily, mail delivery and the daily newspapers; by means of the telephone it has linked neighbor with neighbor, but there remains much for the farmer to do himself. Much has been said and written of the advantages of an automobile which can carry the tired farmer and his housewife away from their work for an invigorating spin in the evening air, and that is, no doubt, a great blessing, but there remains the question as to whether the money spent on the automobile might not have been better spent in providing household conveniences which would make the house a real home to the mother, to the young folks, and also to the husbandman.

## Back to "Civies"

Continued from Page 7

way. Naturally, there is a reaction, and when once men who had experienced this sort of thing found themselves in circumstances where strict discipline was not enforced, they were apt to go to the other extreme.

### The Rhyl Riot

The riot at Rhyl, where men, who were waiting for boats to take them home to Canada, went wild and started a miniature battle in which five men were killed, was no surprise to those who know the Canadian troops. Similar things have happened before except that there has been no loss of life because no resistance was offered and the rioters were allowed to have their fling unhindered by the authorities, who were restrained from using force by the desire to avoid bloodshed. Soldiers have learned that by acting together they can accomplish almost anything. At the front, fortunately, on the whole, it was recognized that conditions as they were must be accepted without question, and what might appear to be injustice or hardship must be submitted to for the sake of the common cause, with the understanding that there was probably a good reason for it all. But away from the front, especially after the armistice had been signed, there was a different feeling. The process of demobilization necessarily entails many tiresome journeys from camp to camp, and many still more tiresome periods of waiting. Somehow or other the idea got around among the troops that if they were kept longer than they thought necessary in any camp, or if their food, quarters, or other accommodation were not satisfactory, all they had to do was to start a riot and they would get quick action by the authorities. At Rhyl, according to the published reports, the men had been notified on several occasions that they would be leaving for Canada in a few days, and at the last minute were informed that the sailing had been cancelled. The riot was their demonstration of protest, and when the rioters met with resistance, blood was, unfortunately, spilt. Not many days afterwards it was announced in the press that the whole of the 15,000 troops who were in camp at Rhyl at the time of the riot had left for Canada, except of course those who were under arrest for mutiny, and those who had to be detained in connection with the court martial. Probably they would have gone just as soon in any case, but most of the troops believe that the immediate securing of boats and the rechartering of the Olympic, was the result of the riot.

### Vaudeville Patter

"What is the most useful animal?"  
(Deep thought.)  
"Dunno. What is the most useful animal?"  
"A chicken."  
"Why is a chicken the most useful animal?"  
"Because you can eat him before he's born and after he's dead."  
(Loud applause.)



## The Deeper Life

On Forgiveness—By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

WHAT we may call forgiveness, the spirit of forgiveness, is distinctively the Christian virtue. No other religion so insists on it; we might almost say no other religion insists on it. The emphasis on a forgiving spirit is, I think, what would strike an ancient or a modern heathen as being the strangest and probably the most unreasonable element in the teaching of the New Testament. "Ye have heard that it was said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy, but I say unto you, Love your enemies and pray for them, that persecute you."

"But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."

But what are we to understand by this forgiveness on which our Lord laid such stress? Does it mean that whatever injury is done to us, whatever ill-will and ill intent are displayed to us we are to pay no attention, but to go on and treat everyone as if nothing had occurred? Does it mean that if a man, knowingly, defraud us, within or without the law, besmirch our reputation, or do us any other ill turn, and then smilingly meet us with outstretched hand, we are to take the proffered hand and give a responsive smile and let the ugly act pass? Does it mean that there is to be no protest against any kind of injustice or indignity?

Does it mean that when we have unquestionable evidence that a man is our enemy and has sought to injure us we are to hunt him up and assure him of our forgiveness?

I think it does not mean any of these things, and that none of these things would be wise or right or good for the injured or the injurer.

One may, perhaps, go farther and say that there is altogether too much of that sort of thing among us. There is a disposition to tolerate and acquiesce, and let things go that has nothing manly, much less Christ-like, about it. Sometimes it is through fear of making trouble, commonly baptised as prudence. Sometimes it is through policy or ambition. Business men, public men, candidates for office put up with a great deal, sometimes, no doubt, sensibly and properly, sometimes it is to be suspected not so sensibly or properly. "You ministers," said a business man to a friend of mine who is a minister, "are always trying to remember. We business men try to forget." Ministers, teachers, doctors, perhaps, tend in some ways to remember too well. Business men, perhaps, sometimes do not remember well enough.

It is amazing what things a man can do, and his associates in business or public life pass no condemnation (in his presence at least), treat him indeed, as if nothing had occurred, when they themselves have been the sufferers, or still worse, when others have been.

Christian forgiveness may be the highest virtue. This flabby, spineless, world-wise, politic acquiescence may be the thing farthest removed from the Christ-like and sometimes, I think, it is peculiarly characteristic of this continent.

There is nothing that so encourages and comforts rogues and swindlers and profiteers as the thought that do what they like, so long as they keep within the law, and sometimes even when they go a little beyond, they are not going to be "cut" on the street by an acquaintance or visited with any ostracism. Even the one whom they have cheated or hoodwinked is going to smile and say nothing, merely waiting for a chance to get even.

I doubt if there is any moral quality Canadians need so much as good, honest, outspoken indignation. A commercial traveller once said

to me, "I cannot be insulted." Now a man might conceivably live in such a lofty plane that no insult would reach him, but to smile or put up with rude or insolent remarks for the sake of gain would show a spirit akin to the

man who will take and eat the pudding even when it is rolled to him in the dirt. Some business firms have the rule: the customer's word is always to be taken. It would seem a generous and a prudent policy to follow wherever there is any doubt, but is it right, is it good for the knavish customer that his lie about a shortage or about quality should be taken when it is known to be a lie? And what an invitation to petty grafting and extortion has been the widespread dislike of our business men to oppose such things, unless very serious, because it might cost money, and what was even more to be considered, time!

Our public life, too, has often grown rotten through this dearth of honest regardless indignation, and while the business man I have quoted thought ministers, as a class, remembered too well, it may be doubted if ministers do not to some extent share the prevalent spirit of acquiescence. They quote St. Paul's injunction, "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you live peaceably with all men," and find large limits of possibility. The peace of the Church, the welfare of the institution must not be endangered.

When the high priest, enraged at St. Paul's opening words before the council, said, "Smite him on the mouth," St. Paul said, "God shall smite thee; thou whitest wall, for sittest thou to judge me after the law and commandest me to be smitten contrary to the law?"

The magistrates of Philippi out of servility to the mob had scourged Paul and Silas and thrown them into prison. Conscious of the illegality of their action they wanted Paul and Silas quietly to slip out the next morning. But Paul said to the sergeants, "They have beaten us openly, uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison; and now do they thrust us out privily? nay, verily, but let them come themselves and fetch us out." Which the magistrates proceeded to do in very grovelling fashion.

When one of the officers standing near Jesus at the trial struck him in the face, our Lord protested against the smiting. He took the kiss of Judas before the betrayal, but supposing Judas had kept the money and come to Jesus afterwards, and professed love, would Jesus have taken the kiss a second time?

It is quite certain from the records that our Lord did not inculcate mere patience, mere tolerance, unending good-nature. Wrong-doing was not to be allowed to go on without protest. "If thy brother shall trespass against thee (do not let it pass, do not treat him as if nothing had happened) go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone (don't tell every one else but him), if he shall hear thee thou has gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, thou take with thee one or two men (friends of his, probably), that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the Church, but if he neglects to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican."

A very different thing this from abject acquiescence for selfish reasons or mere conscienceless good nature!

But my space is exhausted and I have only cleared the ground for the main discussion which I must leave for next week.



Dr. BLAND



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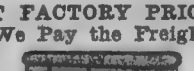


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### TEXT:

"Be ye angry and sin not."—Eph. iv., 26.



# The Countrywoman

## The National Council

THOSE persons who expected the National Council of Women to make of its antiquated machinery an institution a little more in keeping with the needs of the present day, must have been keenly disappointed at the recent convention of that tenaciously reactionary body. To be sure there wasn't much promise in the agenda that the council was getting its cue from present day conditions. As a matter of fact the agenda would indicate that the National Council was a thing apart from those great stormy, angry undercurrents that are all but wrecking the little bark of civilization. Indeed, so far apart were they from real things that at the very time that Winnipeg was the scene of violence and riot resultant from those undercurrents of unrest, and lack of faith in the constitutional system of this country, the National Council, a body of women supposed to be representative of the organized women of Canada, was debating for an hour-and-a-half a proposed amendment to the Cruelty to Animals Act, on which resolution not one iota of evidence was produced to indicate that such a question had any legitimate claim on the time of any convention, the delegates to which had travelled half-way across a continent.

A great deal of valuable time was spent discussing decorations for the mothers who lost sons in the war. It is just possible that the mothers of fallen heroes might fail in appreciation of an honor conferred by an organization of women that engages at its annual convention in long debates on the propriety of certain present-day styles of dresses.

There was to have been introduced a platform, but because of failure to agree in the committee, and possibly because of the utter hopelessness of propounding a platform upon which all organizations of women can stand, it did not come before the convention. When a small committee cannot prepare a platform that will pass muster before that committee, how much more difficult is it to prepare one that will in any measure satisfy all component parts of the National Council.

After attending the convention of the National Council, one is forced to the opinion that there is no longer any legitimate reason for the continuance of the National Council. Theoretically, a federation of women's clubs is a meeting ground for all public-spirited women to exchange ideas and ideals. In practice, the women who can afford to, meet once a year at various places in Canada and make a cursory, superficial attempt to discuss many and diverse subjects. They achieve nothing because they cannot be informed on any except a few questions.

Any slight advantage there may be in the meeting together of these few women is entirely offset by an iniquitous, medieval system of voting by proxy. Three women, with an aggregate strength of more than 130 votes, are able to block progress, because, unfortunately, they are the enemies of progress. To try to rebuild the National Council would be like trying to abolish the senate, when the senate itself has the power of veto. So long as they are alive and physically able, these large proxy holders will attend the National Council. There is no hope, therefore, of removing the National Council machinery until one and possibly two of these members have been laid where proxies cannot corrupt, nor antiquated ideas break through and fossilize.

An effective federation of all women's clubs in these days is a physical impossibility. As soon as one steps beyond the elementary one becomes involved in questions on which there must be a difference of opinion, and opinion cannot be developed and matured until

segregated in various schools of thought. And if there is anything under the blue dome of heaven which Canada needs it is sane developed, matured opinion. It is nothing except the dissipation of study and energies that has precipitated the unstable, aimless and distracting chaos in the public mind on all questions today. And the National Council typifies that existing condition.

The Canadian manufacturers and the



Moving Time

If the dwellers in the houseboat don't like their neighbors they hire a tug and seek new ones. Photographed at Port Arthur.

Canadian Council of Agriculture, might hang together in a federation, but they would have to avoid a discussion of Canada's fiscal policy if harmony would prevail. Single taxers and every other kind of taxation advocates might be able to stay in a federation but they could not prosecute the work for which they were organized through such a federation if there would be harmony. The organizations of women of the West with free trade principles, cannot consistently remain in an organization and prosecute the work for which they were organized if the larger portion of that organization is supporting the protectionist propaganda. There may be times when opposing schools of thought should be brought together for the enlightenment of each other, but it is not through a general federation where every sort of organization congregates, each intent upon presenting its own panacea for all the ills to which our national life is heir.

Let women face the issue squarely that the National Council has no reason, if it has excuses, for remaining in existence.

## A Misunderstanding

In an article by Kit, of the Kitchen, in Social Welfare for May, is this statement: "The National Council of Women is the comprehensive body of organized women for Canada, but within the last few years, the growth of the Women's Institutes as they are known in the East, and the Women Grain Growers in the West, has tended to minimize the prestige of the National Council. The recent federation of these institutes will, probably, hurry the tendency of the movement."

One frequently finds a misconception of the two organizations, the Women Grain Growers, or the United Farm Women as they are in Alberta and Ontario, and the Women's Institutes. For the benefit of our uninformed friends let us explain that the Women's Institutes of the East are not synonymous with the Women Grain Growers of the West. The institutes have their parallel in the institutes of the West. The Women Grain Growers have their parallel in the United Farm Women of Ontario. The two organizations are fundamentally different. The institutes are a branch of the Department of Agriculture in the various provincial governments, receive a subsidy from the government either in the form of a direct bonus or the payment of delegates' expenses to conventions, and the whole staff of the institutes are government employees. The Women Grain Growers and the United Farm Women have no connection whatever with the government, are a purely voluntary organization, recruited from the ranks

of the farm people for a specific purpose, and are entirely financed by themselves. One of the chief claims of the Women Grain Growers to usefulness and distinction is their independence of government subsidy in any shape or form, and, therefore, their fearlessness and freedom to deal with governments purely in the interests of the farm women.

Both the institutes and the Women Grain Growers have their federations making into a national organization the various provincial organizations. The Interprovincial Council of Farm Women is composed of representatives of the various provincial organizations, and was formed to deal with national questions. At the Council of Agriculture meeting, which is to be held in Winnipeg, on the 9th of July, an amendment to the constitution will be introduced making the Interprovincial Council a part of the Council of Agriculture. Their close organization and co-operation with the organized farmers of Canada is another source of strength which the institutes must sadly miss.

## Red Cross Statement

At the annual convention of the Alberta Women's Institutes, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that the Alberta Women's Institutes ask the Alberta Provincial Branch of the Red Cross to state to whom the salaries were paid, as the institute always understood that the work was practically all done gratuitously."

The Alberta branch has issued an audited statement covering in detail the whole sum of \$11,116.76, attributed to salaries and wages. It makes this statement: "In compliance with the above resolution, and to clear up any misunderstanding in the minds of those who have failed to distinguish between salaries paid to 'officials' and salaries paid to 'employees' of the society, the Alberta provincial branch herewith makes public the following statement, certified to by its auditors, showing the amounts paid to employees. As may be noted the salaries and wages paid to employees have been in many instances, no adequate remuneration for services rendered. Many of the staff have donated the greater portion of their services, only accepting such remuneration as circumstances made necessary."

The employees referred to in the statement cover stenographers, filing clerks, cashiers, accountants, shippers,

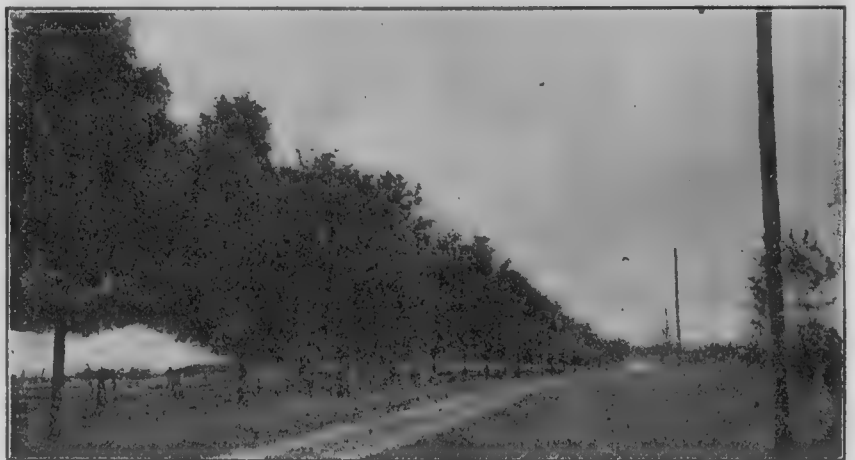
freely of their time to alleviate the suffering incident to war.

## "Standing" Committees

If there was a shadow of hope that the National Council was to produce something worth while, it was to be found in that space of time allotted to the reports of "standing" committees. Standing committees, as applied to the National Council, are the one consistent detail of that whole incongruous machine. To dare to move would be heresy indeed. Before proceeding further, one must except the work of the committee on constitution. That committee, for two years, has been launched on the most Herculean task that has ever been a part of the National Council, and subsequent events must many times have almost completely discouraged it.

But if there was hope at all in the agenda, it must have been on learning that there was to be a report from a committee on Professions and Employments for Women; from a committee on the Conservation of Natural Resources, from a committee on Fine and Applied Arts, from a special committee on Industrial Unrest and so on. But anticipation far outdid realization. For the most part the reports of standing committees were not the reports of work done, or recommendations for future work, but addresses, some of them, not a sentence of which came within 40 miles of the thing one would suppose the committee would know enough to say. However, it may be because of an ignorance of the functions of a standing committee, or because the standing committees interpret their offices too literally.

The convention came during the most significant period of unrest that Canada has ever known, and one looked with at least curiosity for the report of the special committee on Industrial Unrest. Perhaps it was sensed by the few delegates who were in touch with industrial conditions that the National Council as a whole, was quite incompetent to debate upon the question that a delegate moved, "that the report be adopted without discussion." And so was shelved the one avenue of opening up a debate on any phrase of present day conditions. And it must be confessed that from the chance remarks one heard in the lobbies, "What is this collective bargaining anyway?" "A good workman needs no union," "What are trades councils?" "What



An Ontario Roadside. Sugar Maples Planted 30 Years Ago.

seamstresses and book-keepers. The office staff consisted of 13 paid employees, but during the entire year there was an average of ten voluntary workers per week on the staff. In the cutting department there were five paid workers, and an average of 200 voluntary workers per week. In the emergency department there were two paid workers and an average of 50 voluntary workers per week. In cutting, bandage, emergency, merchandise and shipping departments, the paid staff were trained workers, who directed the voluntary workers. It will be seen by a study of the statement, that this is only one more example of the wonderful organization of voluntary workers for the Red Cross. No dollar-a-year man has rendered his country greater service than the thousands of women who gave

is the Whitley system?" ad infinitum, the delegate who "moved," showed a political astuteness and sagacity that was admirable, in warding the council away from a discussion of a subject on which the great majority of delegates were woefully uninformed.

The committee of the National Council, according to names, are well arranged, but they do not function. The reports would indicate that. Each committee has enough research work to do, and enough study to keep it busy doing actual work for the rest of its mortal life, but they do not do it. The executive should plainly tell the committees that they are not named for the purpose of providing convenors with votes, or for giving them an opportunity to address the annual convention, but for work.



# Lessons of the Epidemic

*Epidemic Legislation Required in Each Province to Improve Conditions in the Event of Another Epidemic—By Ethel M. Davidson*

**A**LTHOUGH no reliable statistics are available as yet respecting the mortality rate of the epidemic of influenza in the three prairie provinces, sufficient information has been given to everyone to prove that the routine health organization of each province was utterly inadequate to cope with the problem; particularly to enforce regulations as to isolation and other preventive measures. Not only did the health organization of these provinces prove inadequate, but the same criticism may be made of almost every district in North America, proving that the entire theory of organization governing present legislation is of doubtful value.

The heaviest toll of the epidemic was taken in the rural districts, where the lack of any hospital accommodation and the shortage of nurses and doctors, prevented aid of any kind in many communities. The death rate has been highest among the foreign born, where health conditions are chronically bad and where it was next to impossible to effect any voluntary organization of the people themselves or to enforce regulations as to isolation of those affected. Whole families were found dead when outside help finally arrived, or in some cases one or two delirious members wandering wretchedly among the corpses of their relatives. Many deaths also occurred in the mining slums, where bad housing, lack of community leadership, and lack of hospital accommodation combined to create deplorable conditions. However, help of a sort was sent to these districts in spite of obstacles. The most pitiable cases of all were out on the lonely farms where men, women and children passed out in lonely shacks, in utter misery, vainly calling over their telephones for the help the authorities were not organized to supply.

All this occurred in spite of the valiant efforts of such authority as existed, and of all the available volunteer help promptly and efficiently organized. No criticism can be made of the splendid spirit exemplified in nearly every community. The criticism, when the time comes for reviewing the situation, must be of the fact that such situations are left to spontaneous local organization, which cannot and did not effect a mobilization of adequate efficiency, everything having been left to chance and volunteer service at the last minute.

## Some Conclusions

Several conclusions bulk large in this survey. The first of these is the absolute necessity of adequate local hospital accommodation in every rural community; and the responsibility of providing for this rests primarily upon the provincial government in each province. The second is the necessity of greatly increased numbers of nurses and doctors in rural communities; and the duty of educating these also devolves on provincial authority. The third is the necessity of a re-organization of health authorities, so as to create a competent machine which will not break down under the strain of such a crisis as we have just passed through. Wars beget plagues of disease. We do not know at what moment another pandemic of equal or even greater danger may break out among us. We do not know what new germ will evolve in the filthy soil of Flanders or Asiatic battlefields, flourish under conditions of human congestion, insufficient or improper food and debilitated physical strength, and be transmitted here by boat and train, from the ends of the earth. Therefore, we should not fold our hands in security that the worst has passed. Every lesson which this visitation has taught us should be put into effect promptly to improve machinery for preventing recurring future misery and death. We particularly need, at the next session,

legislation to create provincial directing authority, vested with full powers for drastic action and prompt mobilization of every available agent of assistance—an epidemic bill, foreseeing a repetition of epidemic conditions and profiting by every lesson learned.

Such legislation should place directing authority squarely upon specified responsible ministers, and should provide for immediate conscription of all doctors and nurses, in the public service and under ministerial direction, at fixed salaries, regardless of their private interests; and also for the conscription of any other help needed. It should put local boards of health directly under ministerial authority and it would be advisable to have these boards responsible to the electorate instead of being appointed for long terms of years as they are at present.

## Lack of Authority

I base this on careful observation of the situation as I know it in Alberta, where, I believe, the organization has been unusually efficient compared with other places. A full week before the disease had assumed the proportion of an epidemic, the minister of health (Hon. A. G. McKay) had wired to Ottawa and Washington for fullest information and had circulated pamphlets and handbills of warning in English and foreign languages to the remotest hamlets. An order was passed declaring all trained nurses to be public health nurses subject to municipal authority, at a salary rate of \$35 per week, recommended by the government. The provincial government ordered the prompt isolation of all cases found on trains, and agreed to reimburse the municipalities for all expense incurred in their care. As soon as the need became urgent the provincial public health nurses were called in from the rural schools, and placed at strategic points as organizers. The provincial staff of salaried doctors was augmented and these men distributed where the need of their services was most pressing. Public meetings were prohibited, the wearing of masks made compulsory, schools and universities closed, also theatres and churches.

The minister and the provincial board of health worked day and night to further and hasten volunteer organization, using the long distance telephone, the mail, and motor-car messengers incessantly, and the provincial police and road inspectors called into co-operation throughout the province. Every day the minister telegraphed bulletins and advertisements to all sections of the press keeping the public fully posted on every phase, recommending various forms of effective rural organization, advertising the need of doctors and nurses, putting heart into workers everywhere.

In the cities local authorities were equally energetic; emergency hospitals were opened in the schools; the school and city nurses co-operated with the Victorian Order in a well-organized plan of district visiting; domestic science teachers opened soup kitchens in the schools and a flock of motor cars carried soup and nurses on their rounds. The children's aid societies opened detention hostels for the children of affected parents. The police fined hundreds for disobeying the mask order.

## All This Not Enough

Yet all this was not as much as could have been done!

For instance, in spite of the warnings of the government some local doctors and even some local health authorities refused to acknowledge the presence of the disease and to report cases or in any way inform the public. It was not until doctors themselves began to fall ill in numbers that the emergency was admitted. Even then, although some doctors gave lavishly of their service in the interest of the public, the main



Ethel M. Davidson

## Mutual Aid



**P**RINCE Kropotkin, in his charming book entitled "Mutual Aid," has shown by many illustrations how the different species of animals and birds defend

themselves by **MUTUAL** association, how they share their food and their comforts so that **ALL** may be benefited. Without "mutual aid" they would perish.

The struggle for existence is rendered successful by **MUTUAL** association, many species remaining alive for ages, prosperous and happy, in spite of all enemies, because they are united for **MUTUAL** aid—for attack and defence. Every colony of beavers, for example, is an organization for mutual aid.

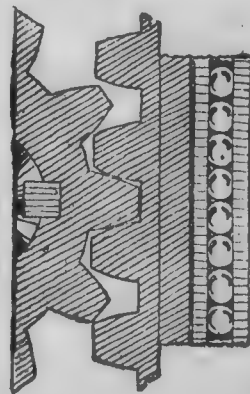
The Mutual Life of Canada, whose emblem is the beaver, is probably the finest illustration conceivable of the benefits of mutual aid in human life. More than sixty thousand Canadian homes are to-day protected against the contingency of death and the company comes instantly to the aid of any bereaved household, within the circle of its membership.

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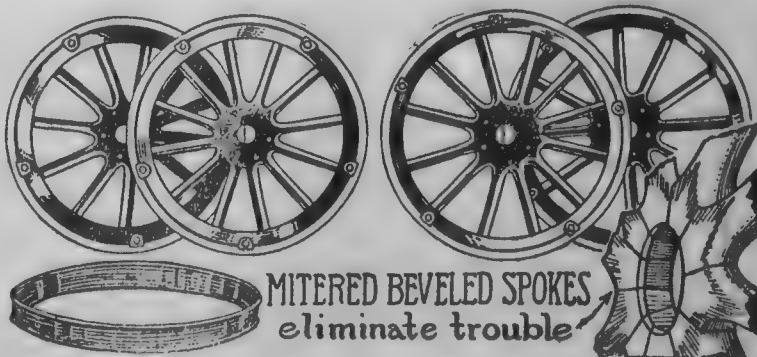
will save your differential gears and make your car run smoothly. The Kelsey Ball-Thrust saves four times their cost. Ask your supply man about them—Tell him to put them in your Ford.

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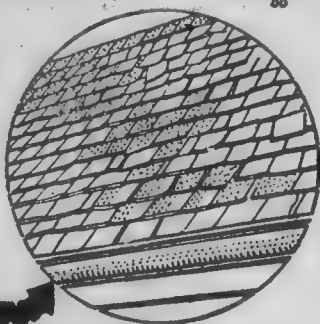
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body of the profession continued private practice. Presently the local medical associations did voluntarily organize on a district basis in the cities; but there was no means of compelling a distribution which would give rural districts their proper quota of the sorely-taxed resources of the medical profession.

Two conclusions stood out clearly: That as long as the people are dependent for medical service on the members of a close corporation, engaged in practicing medicine privately for gain, the people are not safe from the danger of epidemic of contagious disease; and that the medical profession is not now properly controlled for the most efficient service to the whole of the people in an emergency.

The same criticism applies to the nursing profession as a whole, although the lavish personal service of most nurses earned our unstinted gratitude and admiration. Although the provincial government had passed a drastic and unprecedented order, many nurses could not be located for public service. For instance, out of 65 nurses on one registry, only 30 reported during the first two weeks of the epidemic. Thirty-five nurses, or 54 per cent. could not be located. Presumably they were on duty on private cases. But the fact remains that some persons, who could afford to pay twice the scale, had the services of two nurses to one patient, while the hospitals went understaffed and poorer persons lacked proper care. Of 14 doctors ill in one community not one availed himself of the emergency "flu" hospital in that city; but remained at home with one and sometimes two nurses in attendance. To be sure the hospital was congested the first few days, but even after that rush the ill doctors pursued their first course. One nurse on this kind of duty remarked that she would have preferred to serve in the hospitals but her future "bread and butter" depended on her serving the doctor according to his own arrangements. So the general public put up with volunteer, untrained service.

Relations were not always harmonious among the various bodies in control, and the minister found himself without the necessary statutory basis for action compelling recognition of his orders. Some local health boards never met once, although the disease raged in their midst and the minister browbeat them with threats, both public and private. In one instance at least the local board of health of the city of Edmonton defied provincial authority in the matter of the compulsory wearing of masks; and the minister's only cudgel of authority was the police court and published arraignments of biting sarcasm. The local board of health, an appointed body, not in any way responsible to the electorate, actually had the power to defy representative control with impunity. If they dare do so with this particular order, they could, with similar ease set the whole program of preventive measures at naught and expose endless miles of country to disease for obscure reasons of their own.

### Necessary Legislation

The legislation necessary to provide against future epidemics should include provisions for the following:—

1. Properly constituted provincial ministerial authority; definitely held responsible for (a) declaring a state of epidemic, (b) for organization and regulations to prevent spread; and for organization for service to the sick. Such a government department must be vested with full legislative authority for unusual measures and for unusual expenditures of money.

2. Compulsory registration of all doctors and nurses within the boundaries of a province, with a stiff penalty for remissness.

3. Conscription for public service under provincial direction, of all nurses and doctors; on the declaration of an epidemic, either local or provincial.

4. Provincial authority over local boards of health in times of epidemic in all matters, especially those affecting conditions or persons outside any one municipality.

5. Authority of provincial department to distribute serums, vaccines, antitoxins, etc., free of charge.

6. Conscription of any personal service expropriation of materials, medicines, transportation facilities, buildings, etc., required to meet a declared

emergency, proper compensation to be given.

7. The fixing of price, by government authority, of any medicines or supplies used, or likely to be used, in treatment.



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## Farm Women's Clubs

### Brimfull of Ideas

The Altorado U.F.W.A. met at Altorado schoolhouse, on Saturday afternoon. The day being somewhat disagreeable, only eight members and four visitors were present. However, we have a membership of 14 with good prospects for several more, in the very near future. We are holding our June meeting at the school, six miles west of us, for the purpose of getting the ladies of that district interested in our work, and, if increasing our membership will warrant the same, which we are sure it will, we will hold alternate meetings with them. At this same meeting we have also invited the young people to attend for the purpose of organizing a junior U.F.W.A.

Already we are making plans for a bazaar, which is to be held the first week in December. Each member is being given 25 cents from the treasury to invest as they choose. The proceeds of this investment are to be turned in at the bazaar, with an account of the investment and how it succeeded.

This year we have an emergency fund, which is being raised by taking a silver collection at each meeting. This fund is to be used in case of remembering the sick, the newly wed, etc., etc. In this way the money is always on hand, and is only a trifle at a time from each one.

It was thought to be a good thing to encourage the boys in killing as many gophers as possible, so we are giving a first and second prize to the one who will bring the most gopher tails to a picnic which we are giving for the boys in July.

We try to keep the social end of our local up, having had very successful social evenings, concerts, and dances all winter. Two debates on the questions: "Resolved that chicken raising is more profitable than milking cows," and "Resolved that country women are of more benefit to the government at the present time than the city women," were very interesting and ably dealt with.

We are anticipating a busy day for our June meeting as we expect to discuss Co-operative Selling of our Farm Produce.—Mrs. W. R. Tufford, secretary

### Trebled Membership

We had been corresponding with our district director, Mrs. A. McGregor, some time before we were able to have her visit our section. Bad roads necessitated our cancelling the April meeting. However, on May 9, we were favored with her presence, and we were delighted with the paper she gave on Rural Schools. This was read at a union meeting held in the Springhill Church, and was greatly appreciated by all, as was also a paper on Consolidation, by our vice-president, Mrs. R. Campbell. Music and singing helped to make another very successful meeting. Our members are still increasing, having trebled since December.—Mrs. W. A. A. Rowe, secretary, Springhill, W.S.G.G.A.

### Farewell to Members

A very pleasant evening was spent when the Rusylvia U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. united to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robinson, the former secretaries of these associations. A short program was given, then Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were presented with an arm chair each. Suitable speeches of presentation were given by Mr. and Mrs. West, the presidents of the locals, and these were replied to by Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.

Heartfelt regret was expressed by the members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. at the loss of these active workers from our ranks. Refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed.—Maud S. Tully, secretary, Rusylvia, U.F.W.A.

### Suggestions to Locals

Just a few suggestions to locals that do not seem able to push ahead. About a year ago, our local was dying. One of our members with some musical talent, went to town and got hold of a few brass instruments, second-hand, but good. Some of our younger members were then induced to practice. It was hard going at first, but we never gave

up and the result is that today we have a very creditable band—in fact the only organized brass band in all the Peace River country. The band plays at every occasion where a big attendance is desired, and we always have a full house at our regular meetings.

Mrs. Baud, in turn, has been encouraging other talent. Some good singers have come to light in our midst, and, recently, a literary society was formed. We always manage to have something of interest at our meetings.

The biggest mistake, to my way of thinking, and the reason why so many fall down in their work, is just this: Too much dry matter, nothing to whet the appetite of our youngsters. It is our young people, the coming generation, that must be induced to our meetings—young, live, people that can think of something else than horse trading and auction sales. Give men a variety on the program, song and music, if possible—and make your local grow.—A. W. Buck, secretary, Bluesky local.

### Report from Olds

At Mr. Stauffer's invitation I attended the monthly meeting of the Olds U.F.A. Owing to my being away on organization work, I could not get to Olds in time for the opening of the meeting. However, we made good use of the time that was left, because we decided to have a huge U.F.A. rally on the third Saturday in June. Each U.F.A. member is to bring his better half, and we hope to re-organize the Women's Section. Olds has a strong U.F.A. Why can't we have as large and as strong a U.F.W.A.? Well, we are going to have a big try, and a strong try, too.—Mrs. Maguire, director for Calgary and Red Deer constituencies.

### New Section

On Thursday, May 15, about 20 ladies met at the home of Mrs. Gompf, to form a Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Mrs. Gee, the organizer for this district was present and spoke of the urgent need of such a society and of every woman being an active member. The following members were elected, Mrs. W. C. Smith, president; Mrs. M. Kearns, vice-president; Miss J. McGhi, secretary; Miss M. Smith, treasurer; and Mrs. Gompf, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Carey, directors. We have not yet arranged the program for the summer but will do so at the next meeting.—Miss J. McGhi, secretary, Ryerson Harvey, W.S.G.G.A.

### A New Sub-Organizer

Mrs. Carr sends a notice to the club page that Mrs. H. O. McDaniels, of Whitla, has been appointed a sub-organizer of the U.F.W.A., for the Medicine Hat district. Mrs. Carr asks that the locals give Mrs. McDaniels all the support and help they can. She will be glad to receive requests for information regarding the forming of new locals, and will give what help is desired.

I would like to say Miss Archibald attended our last meeting at Rosebud and gave us a very pleasing address. She persuaded the ladies to form a U.F.W.A. and officers were elected in due course. I feel sure the ladies of our new local will have a very energetic organization.—Charles F. G. Kirby, secretary, Rosebud Valley Local, Redland, Alta.

The Winona U.F.W.A. have organized a junior branch, of which Miss Mabel Henton was elected president and Miss Mary Henton, secretary. They start with a membership of 13, and look forward to a very successful club, as all the members seem very much interested.—Miss Mary Henton, secretary, Winona Junior U.F.A.

A meeting was held at Grassy Butte school for the purpose of forming a U.F.W.A. local. Five ladies were present, and we were successful in organizing the club under the name of Breed Creek. Our aim is to start a circulating library and to plan social amusement for the young people.—Mrs. Hannah Moore, secretary, Breed Creek U.F.W.A.

## In Milk—Puffed Wheat

Puffed Wheat is whole wheat steam exploded—puffed to eight times normal size.

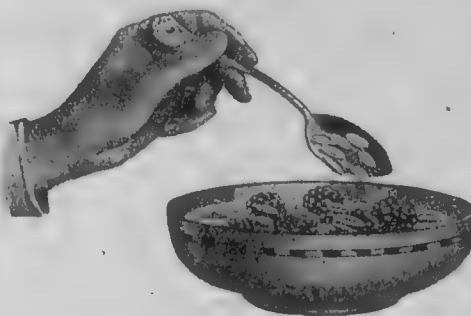
It is light and airy, crisp and flavory. Every food cell is blasted, so digestion is easy and complete.

Puffed Wheat in milk offers children the two greatest foods in existence, in their most enticing form.



## On Berries—Puffed Rice

Mixed Puffed Rice with your morning berries. That flavor blends best with fruit.



The grains are like bubbles. They crush at a touch. The flavor is like toasted nut meats.

When you learn what Puffed Rice adds to berries you'll be sorry that you went so long without it.

## On Ice Cream—Puffed Rice

So on ice cream—so in candy making—Puffed Rice adds a nut-like taste.

There was never a garnish so delightful on ice cream.

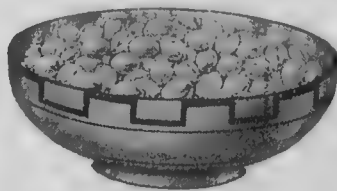
These fragile tidbits seem to melt away with the cream, and they add to it the flavor of nut meats.



## Puffed Wheat

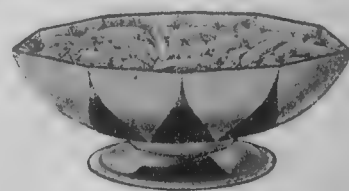
## Puffed Rice

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Serve with cream and sugar or with melted butter.



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Crisp and lightly butter for children to eat like peanuts.



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## Canning Stone Fruits

**H**OME canning is a custom peculiar to Canada and the United States. The English make most of their fruit into jam. The French prefer conserves. On this side of the Atlantic we are making less jam every year and turning our efforts largely to canning our fruit and vegetables, the fruit in a syrup sweet enough to make the fruit palatable and still preserve its flavor; the vegetables in slightly salted water. Last year more fruit and vegetables were canned in Canada than ever before, and in most cases the results were excellent. In many cases the failures were traced to the use of old rubbers or faulty jars. In some cases the vegetables were left too long after picking—peas, string beans and corn should be canned the day they are picked if possible. If they are left over they are apt to acquire a taste known as flat-sour, and in this case they have to be discarded. The "cold pack" method of canning is really very little trouble. At any rate it is better than standing over a hot stove.

### Jars Breaking

A few people have had trouble with the jars breaking in the canner, or, as soon as they are removed from the canner. This may be due to a number of reasons. In canning vegetables if the jars are filled too full of corn or pumpkin, or some like vegetable that expands in the cooking, the result will be a broken jar. If the wire bail is too tight over the top of the jar the cover may be cracked or broken when you take it from the canner. In a case of this kind put a new one on and set it back in the canner to sterilize for five



Place Rack with Fruit In Steamer

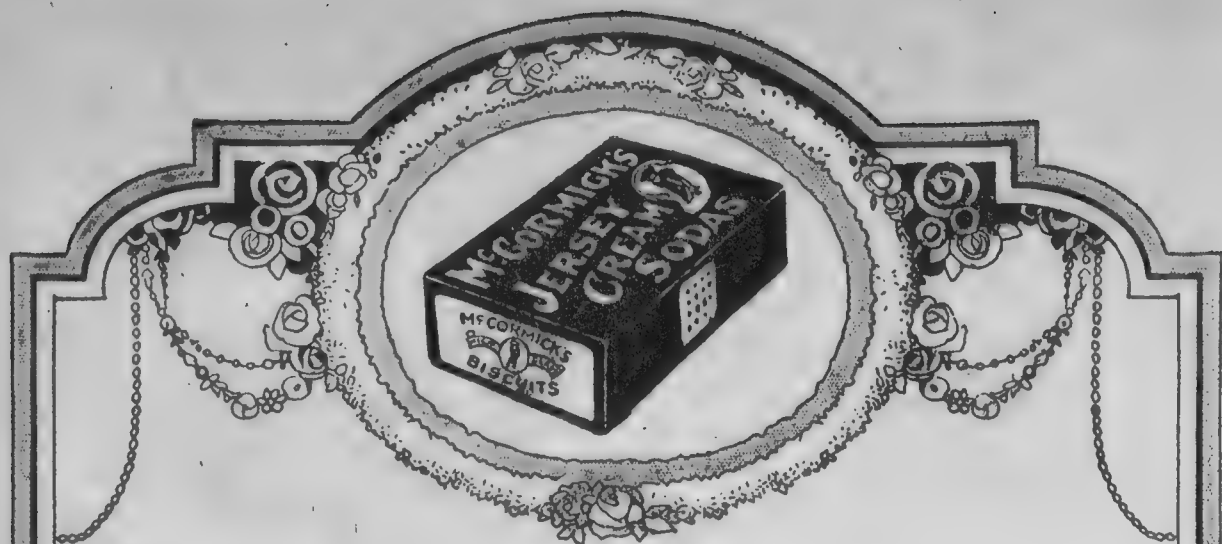
minutes longer. If you set the jars on a flat, tin surface with no chance for the water to circulate underneath, you are liable to have a broken jar. If you use a tin rack have the bottom punched full of holes. When you remove the jars from the canner do not set them in a draft of cold air. This may crack them.

### Shrinkage

Sometimes there is a large amount of shrinkage in canning fruit. Even if there is a large space at the top it will not affect the keeping qualities of the fruit, but, naturally, one wants the jars full, or as nearly full as possible, when they come from the canner. It may be the jar was not filled properly, that the tops were not screwed down enough or that they were sterilized two or three minutes longer than they should have been. If the water is not over the tops of the jars for at least one inch the liquid in the jar is pretty sure to escape in a greater or less degree; or if there is not a suitable platform to hold the jars off the bottom of the boiler so that there is no circulation of water under the jars they are apt to leak.

### Peaches

Peaches and apricots are very satisfactory fruits to can. They look so perfect when done. To remove the skin easily scald the fruit from one to two minutes in hot water, then dip in cold water; the skin will come off easily. If one is doing many at a time it is well to put them in a little cold water after removing the pits. This keeps them from discoloring. Crack a few of the stones and add to the syrup, they improve the flavor. Pack



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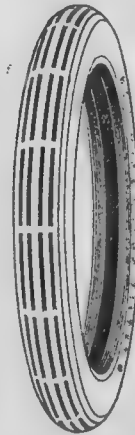
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peaches in the jars, add the boiling syrup. They may be canned in medium-thin or medium-thick syrup. For the medium-thin use three cups of sugar to two of water and boil for about four minutes after the sugar is dissolved. Sterilize 16 minutes.

#### Canning Pineapple

If one can purchase pineapples at a reasonable price it pays to can them. Pineapple is one of the few commercial canned products that seems to have almost as good a flavor as the fresh fruit, so that unless one can buy them very cheap it does not pay to can them. If pineapple is cooked directly with the sugar the result is usually a tough, unpalatable fruit. Vegetables and fruit fibres are toughened when cooked for any length of time with sugar and this is particularly noticeable in the case of pineapple.

Blanching pineapple and then canning it according to the "cold pack" method will do away with this difficulty. Slice the pineapple, remove the skin and eyes, place it in a piece of cheese cloth or a wire basket and immerse it in boiling water for five minutes. Use only enough water to cover, and save this water for the syrup. The water in which pineapple has been blanched is the only blanching water that should ever be saved. After the pineapple has been in the boiling water for five minutes remove it and pour cold water over it until it is cool enough to handle. Cut it in cubes if desired, pack in jars, pour over it a medium-thin syrup, adjust the rubber and top and sterilize for 30 minutes in a hot water bath outfit or steam canner. The following table will give the time and particulars of canning all the ordinary fruits:—

Chart for Canning All Fruits

Kind of Fruit	Preparation	Number of Minutes to Blanch or Hot-dip	Number of Minutes to Sterilize		Remarks
			In Hot Water Bath Outfit at 212° F.	In Condensed Steam Outfit	
<b>SOFT FRUITS AND BERRIES</b>					
Apricots	To remove skins hot-dip and cold-dip. Fruit can be canned with the skins. Pits give a good flavor.	1 to 2	16	16	Use medium-thick syrup.
Blackberries	Pick over, wash and stem.	None	16	16	Use medium-thin syrup. Imperfect berries may be washed, strained and used in place of water in syrup.
Blueberries	Pick over, wash and stem.	None	16	16	Use medium-thin syrup.
Cherries	Wash, remove stems, and remove pits if desired. If pitted save the juice.	None	16	16	Use medium-thin syrup if sour; thin syrup if sweet.
Currents	Wash and pick from stems.	None	16	16	Use medium-thin syrup.
Cranberries	Wash and stem.	None	16	16	Use medium-thin syrup.
Dewberries	Wash and stem.	None	16	16	Use medium-thin syrup.
Figs	Wash and stem.	None	16	16	Figs can be hot-dipped for a minute or two if desired. The hot-dipping shrinks the figs so more can be packed in a jar.
Gooseberries	Wash and snip off stems and blossom ends.	None	16	16	Use medium-thin syrup.
Grapes	Wash and pick from stems.	None	16	16	Use medium-thin syrup.
Huckleberries	Wash and stem.	None	16	16	Use medium-thin syrup.
Peaches	Blanch and cold-dip, then remove skins.	1 to 2	16	16	If peaches are canned under more than 5 pounds of pressure they become flavorless and dark in color.
Plums	Wash; stones may be removed if desired.	1 to 2	16	16	For sweet plums use thin or medium-thin syrup; for sour plums use medium-thin syrup.
Raspberries	Pick over, wash and stem.	None	16	16	Use medium-thin syrup.
Rhubarb	Wash, cut into ½-inch pieces. Use sharp knife.	1	16	16	Be very careful not to hot-dip the rhubarb more than one minute, for it gets mushy.
Strawberries	Pick over, wash and hull.	None	16	16	Use medium-thick syrup.
<b>HARD FRUITS</b>					
Whole Firm Apples	Pare, core and cut into halves or smaller pieces.	1½ to 2	20	20	Use thin syrup.
Pears	Wash, pare or not as desired. Small pears may be canned whole or quartered.	1½	20	20	Use thin syrup.
Pineapple	Cut into slices of ½-inch cubes. The cores can be removed.	5	30	30	Use thin or medium-thin syrup.
Quinces	Remove skins and cores. Cut into convenient slices.	6	40	40	Apples, pears and quinces should be dropped into salt water to keep fruit from turning brown. Use salt in the proportion of one tablespoonful to one gallon of water. Use thin syrup.
Windfall Apples for Pie Filling	Cut into halves.	None	12	12	Can in water.
Quartered Apples for Salad		None	12	12	Can in water and save the sugar for other purposes.
Crab Apples	Pare and core.	None	16	16	Can in water or use thin syrup.
<b>CITRUS FRUITS</b>					
Oranges, Whole	Remove skins and white fibre or surface, then blanch.	1½	12	12	Add boiling thin syrup.
Lemons, Whole	Remove skins and white fibre or surface, then blanch.	1½	12	12	Add boiling thin syrup.
Grapefruit, Whole	Remove skins and white fibre or surface, then blanch.	1½	12	12	Add boiling thin syrup.
Orange and Other Citrus Fruits, Sliced	Slice with a sharp knife.	None	10	10	Use thin syrup.
Fruits Canned in Water without Sugar Syrup			30	30	

NOTE—When cooking products in pint or half-pint jars deduct three or four minutes from the time given above. When cooking in two-quart jars add three or four minutes to time. The estimates given are for quart jars.

By Appointment

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# Young Canada Club

By Dixie  
Patton

## A Tale of Two Foxes

ONCE there were two foxes who lived together in the wood. They had never spoken a cross word to each other in their lives. So one day, one of them said, in the politest fox language: "Let's quarrel."

"Well," said the other one, "just as you please, my dear, but how shall we begin?" "Oh, it can't be hard," said the first fox. "The two-legged people fall out and have good times. Why should not we?" So in all sorts of ways they tried to quarrel, but it could not be done. You see, they were such polite foxes that each would give in to each other.

At last one of them brought two round, smooth stones. "Now," said he, "you say they are yours and I'll say they are mine. Then we can quarrel about them and fight and scratch. I shall begin." "Those stones are mine," said the other fox. "Very well," said the other one, "you're welcome to them."

"But you must talk back, we shall never quarrel at this rate," cried the first fox. "Don't you know it takes two to make a quarrel? Let us begin once more." So they tried again. "I own the whole of this forest," said the first fox. "Do you," exclaimed the other fox. "How is it that I happened to live in here then? Of course I will get out," he said. "No, indeed, you won't, for you are my brother, and we share equally. What is yours is mine, and what is mine is yours." So they gave up the quarrel and never tried to play the silly game again.—Margaret Wold, 11 years, Neuchatel, Alta.

## Teaching Pony a Lesson

At the age of ten years I got from my father, a pony, which I decided to call Queen. I thought very much of my pony. She was black, with a little

white star in the face. I had her in all winter and took very good care of her. In the summer I let her out in the pasture and went to look for her every day when I returned from school.

When I was about 11 years old I decided to break her in to the saddle; so I went to the stable and got a bridle and went up in the pasture by myself and got a hold of her. I managed to get the bridle and saddle on. I got on her back by petting her a little. Then my fun began.

She went alright for a short distance. I thought that was great fun. All of a sudden she made a quick turn and almost threw me off. I had made up my mind that I was going to have her broke in. I got her to the house at last, but then she got frightened and ran into the bluff with me. The bluff was so thick that I had to put my head down to hers as best I could to be sure that she was not going to throw me off. I lost my hat, and tore my coat to rags.

At last she got so far into the bluff that she couldn't get any further. I jumped off and took her by the bridle and tried to lead her out, but she wouldn't go. I tried again and again, but in vain. Knowing that she would come to the barrels and drink I let her go. Upon watching her there I called my sister to come and open the gate so I could get outside with her. I then got on her back again, but she insisted on not going away from the other horses. My sister gave me a whip. I hit her a couple of times with this, then away down the road I went like lightning. My hat flew off again, but it went so fast that I didn't get time to see where it went. I rode her around the farm until she quieted down and I could then do what I wished with her. It was hard at first to get her to go the direction I wanted her to, but she soon learned. I rode her every day so she had no chance to forget her lessons, and now she is just as gentle and quiet as any other horse.

If I ever break another horse in I will break her in just the same way. My poor little Queeny, I love you so truly; Though you were rough in your ways, you are most gentle today.  
—Le Roy Hanson, age 11, Bulyea, Sask.

## A Long Walk

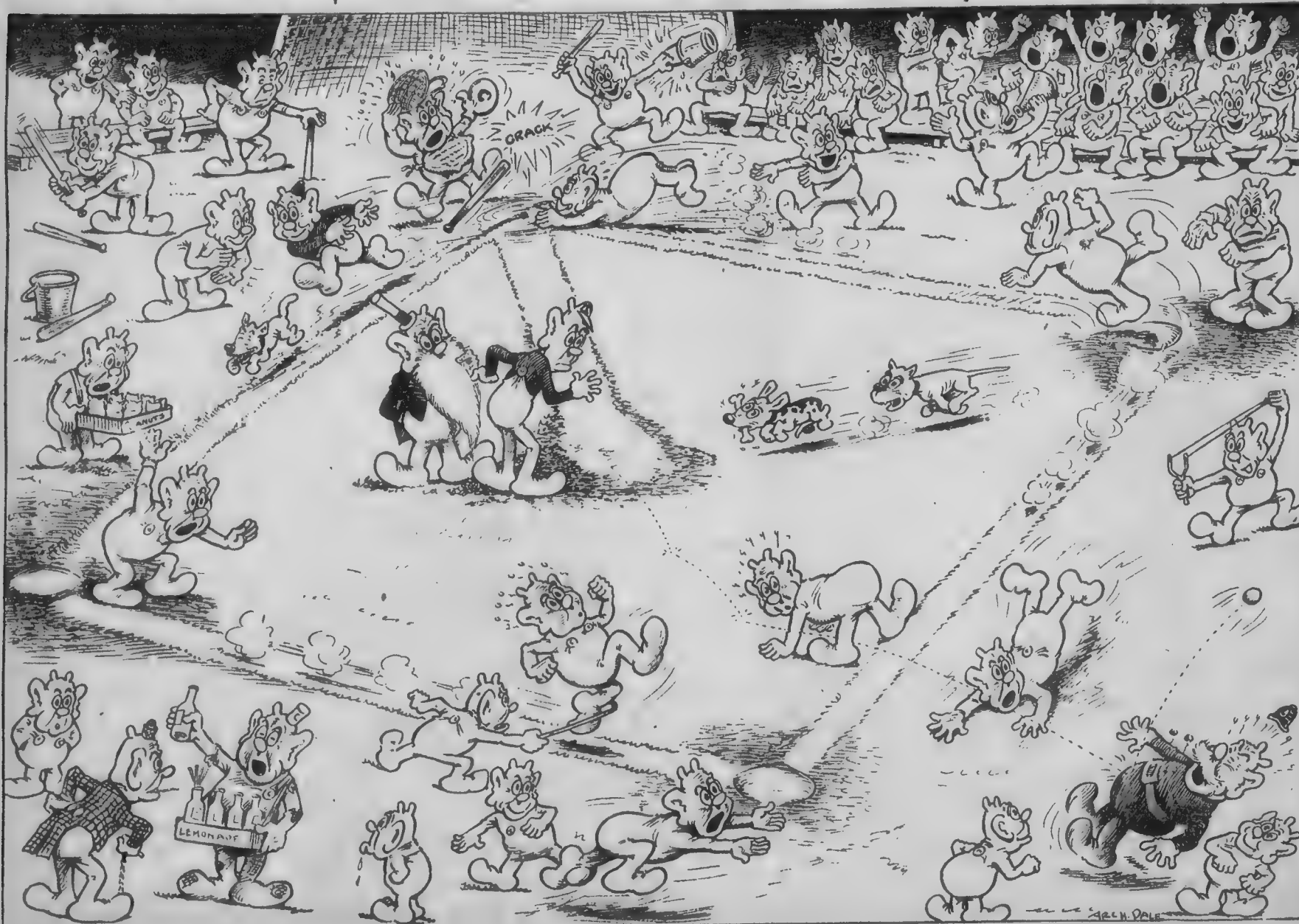
In the fall of 1916 my brother and I had to walk two miles to meet a school van, which was a buggy which carried eight children. It was snowing. We started out to meet the van but as it was not very cold it was not so bad. When we got the two miles' walk to the corner finished, we found there was no van. We waited for about a quarter-of-an-hour and no van came, so to keep warm we started to walk to a neighbor's house which was half-a-mile away. It began to get foggy and very cold, and we could not see where we were going. We wandered around there for 20 minutes when at last we heard children singing, and then we knew they were not very far away. We two started to where the singing could be heard and got there quite out of breath on account of running. We reached school an hour late, I with my nose frozen and my brother with his ear frozen.—Blanch Burgess, Lortreeve, Sask.

## Those Doo Dads

Once upon a time two Doo Dads lived together. One night they heard a sound outside. They looked out and saw two dogs fighting. The Doo Dads went to stop them but one dog bit Joe, one of the Doo Dads. They went to the doctor; he said it would be two months before it would be better. They went home again and Joe was soon better and they never tried to stop two dogs fighting again.—Lloyd Mathers, age 11, Belmont, Man.

## THE BASEBALL SEASON OPENS IN THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

THIS is a great day for the Doo Dads. They have been looking forward to it for weeks. They are having their first game of baseball of the season, and the excitement is running high. Old Doc Sawbones is the umpire, and Poly is the pitcher for one of the teams. His twin brother, Roly, who is on the other team, has just been to bat. See what a smashing strike he has made. The ball got past all the fieldmen and caught Flannel Feet, the Cop, just below the belt. It has fairly dazed him, but it looks as if Roly's team would make four runs of it, for the bases were all full. See how the fans on the bleachers are behaving. Some are cheering their heads off at Roly's fine play, while others seem to have given up hope that their team will win the game. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is trying to tempt Percy Hlaw Haw, the Dude, to buy a bottle of lemonade. But Percy is scowling at the Hobo for getting between him and the game. One would think that a fine little sport like the Dude would be one of the chief players, but baseball is hardly in his line. He would sooner play the good old-fashioned game of cricket. The players are not getting a very square deal at the hands of some of the spectators. Some of the young rascals are tripping them up as they make their runs. That isn't a fair way to treat the players, is it? The Doo Dads seem to take their game of baseball too seriously. It would be much better if they would behave like good, little sports, even if their favorite team is losing. Perhaps the next game will go the other way, for as this is the first one of the season the teams are a little green. It can hardly be expected that they would be in very good trim as yet, but before the season is over they will likely be in fine condition, and there is no doubt but that there are some fine games in store for the baseball fans among the Doo Dads.





# Home Bank of Canada Reports Record Year

**Deposits During the War Period Have Increased Over 105 Per Cent., Notwithstanding Large Subscriptions to Victory Loans—Liquid Assets Equivalent to Over 57 Per Cent. of Total Liabilities to Public—M. J. Haney, President, Strikes Note of Confidence in Outlook in Canada.**

The reports submitted at the annual meeting of the Home Bank of Canada indicated that the bank has enjoyed one of the most satisfactory years in its history.

Steady progress has been made during the past few years, and advantage has been taken of it to place the bank in a strong financial position, and at the same time meet the growing requirements of the customers. The progress made was referred to particularly by General Manager Mason, who pointed out that liquid assets now amounted to over 57 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public, or actual cash assets were the strongest in the history of the bank, representing approximately 22 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public. Large gains were also made in deposits the increase for the past 12 months having amounted to over \$3,500,000, notwithstanding the fact that 9,508 of the depositors had subscribed over \$4,900,000 to the last Dominion Victory Loan. The increase in deposits during the war period had amounted to over \$10,000,000, an increase of over 105 per cent. and reflects the increased patronage extended the bank by the public in both savings and general commercial lines. None of these figures include deposits of the Dominion government.

The general statement of assets and liabilities everywhere reflects the progress made, the total assets of the bank now standing at \$28,635,924, as compared with \$23,675,773 at the end of the previous year. Total deposits now stand at \$18,500,000 as compared with \$14,600,000 at the end of the previous year.

With the larger resources at its disposal, the bank has been able to extend its general lines of business and the current loans and discounts in Canada now stand at \$12,393,795, as compared with \$11,307,680. Call and short loans in Canada have gained to \$3,092,826, as compared with \$939,909. Dominion and provincial government securities \$2,757,866, against \$1,548,211, which Canadian municipal securities and British foreign and colonial public securities, other than Canadian, amount to \$2,416,266 as compared with \$2,727,332.

## \$100,000 Added to Rest Account

The Profit and Loss Account is also of special interest to shareholders, as it reflects a gain in profits and has permitted of an appropriation to rest account of \$100,000. The net profits for the year amounted to \$238,753, equivalent to 10.63 per cent. of the paid-up capital and reserve fund. This amount, added to profit and loss,

brought the total amount available for distribution up to \$389,484. This was applied as follows: Dividends, \$97,378; government tax on note circulation, \$19,348; written off bank premises, \$10,000; donations to war funds, \$4,500; transferred to rest account, \$100,000; balance carried forward, \$158,348, as compared with \$150,371 at the end of the previous year.

## President's Address

Mr. M. J. Haney, president of the Home Bank of Canada, at the annual meeting, struck a distinct note of confidence in the outlook in Canada, and took the view that there was very little ground for the apprehension dwelling in the minds of some of the Canadian people. It was plain, said Mr. Haney, in what direction our duty lies. We require to stimulate desirable immigration to cultivate our unoccupied arable lands and produce freight loads for our transportation system. Ship-building must be correspondingly increased to carry on the exportation of our produce. A close co-operation between the departments of the government in finance and tariff regulations, labor and capital, agriculture, commerce and transportation will make operative in complete confidence the national program we have in hand for the development of our wealth and resources.

Continuing, Mr. Haney also pointed out that while the work of re-construction had begun in Europe, the task in Canada still remains one of development and initiative, and this work will be inconveniently handicapped if any under-current of pessimism should become inspired through a popular misunderstanding of our national finances, or a too narrow reading of the figures of our national book-keeping. In 1913 statistics were circulated from a foreign source which tended to show that Canada was then financially in a most unenviable position. Within seven months from the date these adverse figures were given currency we had declared for active participation in the European war and disproved all economic deductions. In the year 1918 as many as 103 steel and wooden vessels were built in Canadian shipyards. To the end of December, 1918, Canada had exported \$1,002,672,413 worth of munitions. While prosecuting the war we carried on our agriculture and mining operations with increased activity, maintained all public service departments of our government, and largely financed the expense of this vast program from our own wealth.—Advertisement.

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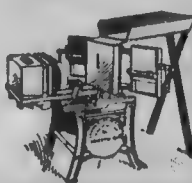
I have at the present time a choice selection of well-bred Hereford Bulls, as well as a few Females for sale. The Bulls, which number around 20 head, are all young, the majority of them fit for service, and they are the kind which will improve your herd and make you good money. Many of them are from the well-known Orchard Farm Stock of W. T. McCray, Kentland, Ind. Come and see them, or write me your wants. JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, HAYFIELD, MAN.

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Also several bulls out of heavy-producing untested cows. Entire herd free of tuberculosis. Write for particulars to

The Manager  
C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alberta

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write and let us know, and we will put you in  
touch with the makers.

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## A. Stanley Jones' Combination Threshers with Windstackers. IF NOT, DO IT NOW.

REMEMBER, most prices have gone up 15% over last year. My prices are cheaper than last Fall!! as I am giving for the same money

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If so, buy from me and get a square deal. If you would only compare my prices with those of others it would save me telling you how much you save, and there are more of my machines in Western Canada than any others.

**\$1121.00**

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If you are Interested, Whether You Buy or Not, This Year,

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A McKinnon Radiator does not leak, because it is made not to leak—It is a combination of individual cells made by wrapping the metal around the moulds rather than stretching it into shape—This prevents cracking, which is the most frequent cause of leaks.

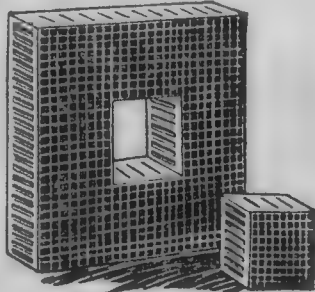
This form of construction also makes it a solid unit—not a collection of tubes and fins and separate pieces which are another source of endless trouble.

But accidents sometimes happen to the most careful driver. Should your McKinnon Radiator be punctured you would just plug up the leaking sections, fill up the radiator and drive on.

Later, your repair man would simply replace the broken section with new cells.

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BOSTONIAN CREAM

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## TRY FALL RYE-

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Stands drought. Rarely suffers from frost. Seldom lodges. Yields big on even poorest land. Kills weeds. Investigate this crop and sow this Fall.

Harris McFayden Seed Co., Ltd.

"Farm Seed Specialists"

WINNIPEG



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, July 5, 1919.

**OATS**—Prices are somewhat higher than a week ago. American corn markets are the dominating influence in coarse grain prices, and recent reports of damage to growing crops have had a bullish effect on prices. The demand for our oats is slow, and the price for new crop is gradually coming up toward old crop levels.

**BARLEY**—Is following other coarse grains. Demand is not keen but offerings are not sufficient to depress prices. It is reported that considerable quantities of barley shipped from the lake front are still unsold in the East.

**FLAX**—Very light offerings and keen buying have advanced prices in a remarkable manner. Crusher operators are buying all the seed offered.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

June 30 to July 5

	June 30	1	2	3	4	5	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats								
July			78½	78			77	84
Oct			75½	75½			73½	80½
Dec			74	73½				
Barley								
July			128	127			125	
Oct			117½	116½			113½	
Dec			114	113½				
Flax								
July			560	560			496	400
Oct			488	50½			455	391½

## INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending July 2, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moose Jaw	Wheat	1,026	27,765	284,987
"	Oats	28,790	36,919	271,810
"	Barley		10,086	8,999
"	Flax	2,576		4,212
"	Rye		2,841	1,763
Saskatoon	Wheat	36,822	19,230	259,506
"	Oats	1,416	65,860	470,668
"	Barley		4,063	57,156
"	Flax		736	563

## The Livestock Market

### WINNIPEG

Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending June 30, 1919, as follows:—

Cattle, 895; sheep and lambs, 330; calves, 151; hogs, 3,803.

With the strike settled, together with the gradual return of abattoir employees to work, the prospects for handling heavier runs of stock looks very much better. Lower prices are, undoubtedly, in sight until such time as the immense stores of frozen meats which the abattoirs bought at high prices are somewhat reduced. We would strongly advise shipping nothing but finished stuff, as the demand for light weights is very weak, none of the southern and eastern markets calling for any of this class of stuff at the present time. The sheep and lamb market is slow and draggy, with best fat wethers changing hands at from ten to 12 cents. The hog market held firm all last week at from \$21.50 to \$22.00, and is quotable at time of writing at \$21.50, and no change in this price is anticipated within the next few days.

A little caution in loading hogs these hot days, will be the means of saving quite a number. Do not load too heavy, and use cinders or sand in preference to straw bedding.

We would also like to continue drawing our shippers' attention to the absolute necessity of having a health certificate for each shipment of cattle, turning same into the government inspector's office in the livestock exchange building immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be yarded into "covered pens."

This health certificate regulation looks like a permanent government order, and if our shippers will comply with same it will materially assist us in disposing of their cattle to better advantage.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

### Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	\$12.00 to \$13.00
Choice heavy steers	10.00 to 11.50
Medium to good steers	9.00 to 9.50
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 9.00
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 7.75
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 12.00
Good to choice cows	9.00 to 10.50
Fair to good cows	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 9.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.50
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.50
Fat lambs	10.00 to 12.00
Sheep	8.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	9.00 to 14.00

### Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders \$10.00 to \$11.00

### FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed	224½	221½	217½	211½	199½	190½	212½	212½	208½
Year ago	221	218	215	209	194	185	212	212	207

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, June 30 to July 5 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW 4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	Fd.	FLAX 1 NW 2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
June 30	No Market											
July 1	Holiday											
2		78½	76½	76½	74½	70½	129½	126	118	567	556½	125
3		78	75½	75½	74	70	128	123½	117	567	557	125
4	No Market											
5	No Market											
Week ago		77	74½	74½	73	69	126½	123½	115½	500	492	123
Year ago		88	85	85	82	79	120	115	109	400	397	123

Common to good stockers and feeders 7.00 to 9.00  
Best milkers and springers 85.00 to 110.00  
Fair milkers and springers 50.00 to 75.00

### Hogs

Selects red and watered... \$21.50  
Light 17.00 to 19.00  
Heavies, 300 to 350 pounds 19.50  
Heavies, 350 and up 18.50  
Medium sows 17.50  
Heavy sows 15.50  
Stags 12.00  
Boars 7.50 to 12.00  
3.00 to 7.00

### CALGARY

This week's Alberta stockyards receipts: Horses, 792; cattle, 2,954; hogs, 1,629; sheep, 711. Last week's Alberta stockyards receipts: Horses, 395; cattle, 1,563; hogs, 1,458; sheep, 333. Corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 464; cattle, 1,180; hogs, 2,960; sheep, 358.

### Cattle

This week's receipts were the heaviest for some time, but all classes of cattle show a heavy decline in price. There was practically no demand for beef steers, and although one load of very good cattle sold at \$12.50, nearly all the rest of the good steers were shipped back to the country at from \$10.50 to \$11.50. Fat cows and heifers gradually weakened, and it took exceptionally good stuff to exceed \$9.50, with \$8.50 to \$9.00 taking the bulk of the good ones. Fat heavy bulls will bring six to seven cents, and bolognas \$5.00 to \$6.00, with canner and cutter cows from three to five cents. The demand for feeder steers has fallen off, but the good, breedy stuff, carrying flesh, made nine to ten cents, with medium weights \$8.00 to \$8.50, and yearling steers \$7.00 to \$7.50. Stock cows and heifers are worth from six to seven cents, and veal \$8.00 to \$10.50. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$11.50.

### Hogs

Although prices were too high for the eastern buyers, local packers were keen for hogs, and the market opened on Wednesday at \$22.25, gradually strengthening to \$22.50, at which price the majority of the hogs were sold until Friday, when the market dropped 25 cents. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$18.00.

### Sheep

Sheep receipts were heavier, but the bulk of the stuff arriving is not fat enough to suit the butchers. Fat wethers are worth \$13.00 to \$13.25, and fat ewes 12 cents.

### Clean Bill of Health Needed

Under existing United States regulations it is compulsory for all stock going south to be accompanied by a clean bill of health certificate in duplicate. The veterinary fee for issuing this certificate is 25 cents per head, with a maximum charge of \$2 per car. These certificates can be obtained by applying a few days prior to shipping to the nearest regularly appointed veterinary surgeon in your federal electoral district.

### Manitoba

#### Official Veterinarians

T. J. E. Rutledge, Swan River; C. A. Mack, Gilbert Plains; F. W. Bryant, Dauphin; I. B. Irwin, Roblin; W. F. Sirett, Minnedosa; J. W. Jamieson, Hamiota; J. W. Broadfoot, Binscarth; R. Lawson, Shoal Lake; S. A. Cox, Brandon; S. J. Cox, Brandon; N. N. Thompson, Virden; R. Frame, Souris; C. A. Stevenson, Reston; F. M. Schnell, Melita; C. W. Johnston, Deloraine; I. W. Little, Boissevain; A. G. Husband, Belmont; J. A. Mack, Neepawa; M. H. Taylor, Carberry; A. E. Page, Gladstone; J. A. Munn, Carman; C. A. Bowman, Treherne; J. H. Huston, Glenboro; H. Bradshaw, Portage la Prairie; J. C. Bonnett, Snowflake; S. W. Armitage, Crystal City; R. A. McIntosh, Morden; J. A. Swanson, Manitou; B. A. Bescoby, Emerson; J. F. Skinner, Morris; H. McDiarmid, Beauséjour; J. B. Still, Winnipeg; J. A. Stevenson, Winnipeg; J. H. Shonyo, Winnipeg; W. E. Martin, Winnipeg.

### Saskatchewan

T. Babe, Swift Current; A. C. Blackwood, Saskatoon; H. S. Cawsey, Regina; H. L. Cass, North Portal; H. L. Dixon, Regina; W. G. Gray, North Battleford; G. S. Hammore, Regina; J. A. Leadbetter, Saskatoon; J. C. McMurty, Moose Jaw; H. S. Manhard, Big Muddy; R. M. Wycliff, West Poplar River; George Farrell, Yorkton; R. G. Chasmar, Hanley; H. Paine, Rosetown; W. F. Harrison, Macrorie; H. L. Mahaffy, Kerrobert; J. E. Bennett, Carlyle; W. E. Schumann, Unity; S. J. Gibson, Govan; H. W. Steves, Humboldt; J. G. Gibson, Weyburn; D. Read, Canora; B. W. Ray, Tisdale; A. M. Lloyd, Gull Lake.

# Efficiency



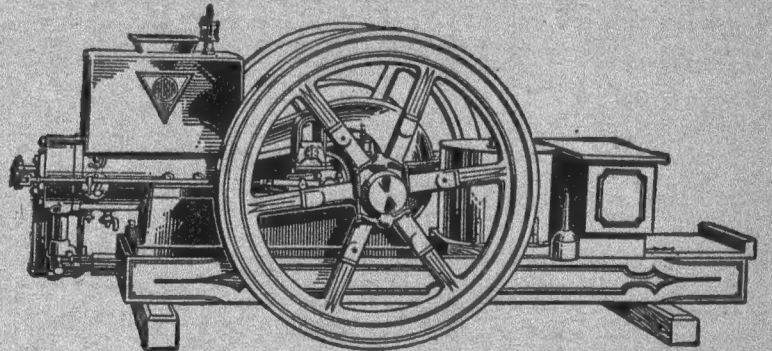
Trade Mark

THE ALPHA Gas Engine is equally efficient in delivering the most power with the lowest fuel consumption, whether gasoline, kerosene or natural gas is used for fuel.

The ALPHA is also efficient because of its conservative power rating—each size has a generous reserve power above its rating, which permits of occasional overloads.

The De Laval Company is very efficient in rendering prompt service—well worth the consideration of any buyer of a gas engine.

If you don't know who handles the ALPHA in your vicinity, write nearest sales headquarters for his name.



## THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.

Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

## What is a double acting baking powder?

A double-acting baking powder is one that starts its action in the mixing bowl and finishes it in the oven.

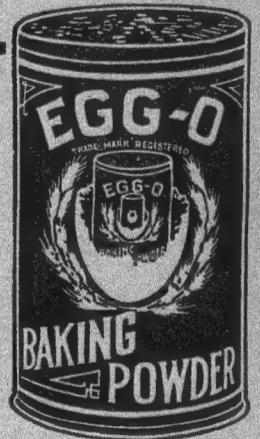
Ordinary baking powders develop their full strength in the mixing bowl and you have to hurry your cakes into the oven. Then, you are always afraid that the oven is not just hot enough, or that a door will slam or something else happen to cause the cakes to fall.

You don't have to hurry or worry when Egg-O Baking Powder is used. Egg-O rises only *partly* in the bowl. You may let the dough stand 15 or 20 minutes or longer—doing so will give better results. When put into the oven, Egg-O continues its action—this *second* action being so steady and strong that a cake is not likely to fall even if it does get an unexpected jar.

# EGG-O Baking Powder

is *double-acting* and just what is needed to make a light baking with the heavy Government Standard flours.

Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada





## HORSES

**A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO** horses infected with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 21f

**FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PERCHERON AND** Belgian mares in foal, also Percheron and Belgian stallions. Terms can be arranged for responsible parties. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 254 Belvidere St., Winnipeg. 19f

## SWINE

**BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER** the top. Champion and imported stock. Not all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse Togo, Sask. 13-5

**PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS—FIRST OF** April pigs for sale; all from mature stock; large prolific strain. \$18 in June, \$20 in July. D. L. Loree, Nanton, Alta. 26-3

**PLEASANT VALLEY STOCK FARM—POLAND-** Chinas from best imported stock in Canada. Large type. \$20 each at 10 weeks old. Book orders at once. E. W. Wilson, Fiske, Sask. 27-2

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SELECTED WEAN-** lings, \$20 each. Sire, second prize, Toronto. Special assay feeding strain. Robert Young Millet, Alta. 28-4

**FOR SALE—BERKSHIRES, MAY LITTER.** Excellent stuff, from prize-winning stock, \$15 to \$20 each with pedigree. J. H. Elsey, Adanac, Sask. 28-4

**SELLING—BERKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, TEN** weeks old, \$15 each. Geo. H. Grant, Storthaks, Sask. 28-4

**IMPROVED LONG ENGLISH BERKSHIRE** pigs from prize-winning stock, \$15 each at 8 weeks old. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 26-3

**BERKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE WINNERS,** April litters, \$20 each. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 20-5

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS—EITHER** sex, two months old, \$15 each. J. E. Menzies, Oakburn, Man. 26-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH PIGS,** two months old, \$10 each. James Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 28-2

## STOCK—Miscellaneous

**ONE BIG CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING** two; sire Johnson Count; Dam by Baron's Pride. Shorthorns, both sexes. Fine lot of Barred Rock Cockerels, from imported stock. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 19f

**JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED-** er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19f

**FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE** boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napikna, Man. 17f

**REGISTERED AYRSHIRES, PERCHERONS,** Shetlands, Yorkshires, young stock for sale. High-grade Percheron geldings, fillies. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 17-8

## DOGS

**COLLIES—PUPPIES, TWO MONTHS OLD,** extra good cattle strain; grade females, \$8.00; males, \$10. Pure-bred females, \$15; males, \$20.00. Gust. Detberner, Watrous, Sask. 27-3

**FIVE REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS, MALES \$15,** females, \$10. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 28-4

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**CORDWOOD—IN CAR LOAD LOTS. WHITE** for prices, delivered, at your station. Enter-prise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 1f

**RED TAMARAC FENCE POSTS AT 12c; 1,600** in car. H. Restrick, Arbog, Man. 26-4

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, GUILD'S FAMOUS** bred-to-lay strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 setting 15. Stubbs Poultry Yards, Birtle, Man. 13-15

**BARRED ROCK DAY OLD CHICKS—BRED-** to-lay all winter, 25c each. Mrs. N. C. Bowman Guernsey, Sask. 26-2

## ORPINGTONS

**SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR** hatching—males from pedigree stock—10c each, \$8.00 per 100. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 21-5

**FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTONS, HENS AND** cocks, to make room for young stock. Parrott Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 28-2

## LEGHOENS

**BABY CHICKS—SAFE. OUR HEAVYWEIGHT** Leghorns continue showing profits. Prairie Winters, \$20 per 100. Rocks, Reds, \$25 per 100. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 26-6

## SUNDRY BREEDS

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-** minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6f

# FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO  
Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

## RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

### Seven Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## CATTLE

**ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3** extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, proprietor. 15f

**FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL (1919), SIRE,** Sir Ormsby de Kol; mother, Victoria Beets. Price \$150. Registration papers supplied. Purchaser pays freight. The above was donated to the Bible Society in Maple Creek, Sask. Write the Bible Society, 184 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg. 27-2

**SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO** 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 80 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gairford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4f

**PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FROM** heavy producers. Sire is out of a 28-lb sister of May Echo Sylvia, the 41-lb cow and dam of the \$106.00 bull. All good individuals. Two to six months old. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 27-2

**WANTED—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL** over 19 months. S. Rolufs, Handsworth P. O., Sask. 27-2

**FOR SALE—TWO YEARLING SHORTHORN** Bulls, nice roans. Wm. Hatch, Oak Lake, Man. 27-3

**SELLING—SHORTHORN BULL YEARLING,** mother prize winner, \$125, at Kenville, Man. Bargain. Thomas Stringer. 25-2

**D. B. HOWELL, YORKTON, SASK., CAN** supply anything you wish in dairy stock. Prices moderate. 28-6

**GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE** from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 49f

**REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK** for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 28-4

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED** ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 28-4

**WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE,** Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42f

**SELLING—FIFTEEN MILK COWS. JAS.** Dash, Kipling, Sask. 26-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLED** Bulls. Hoosier Stock Farm, Galahad, Alta. 26-4

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. HAZELGLEN FARM,** Candebove, Man. 21-5

## FRUIT

**BLACKBERRIES—EVERGREEN BLACKBER-** ries, \$3.50 per crate. Guaranteed to arrive in prime condition after five days on the train. Write for price list of other fancy fruits packed behind long commercial experience and in accord with Dominion Standard. Cash with order. Order Early. Quality Fruit Farm, Chilliwack, B. C. 26-4

## RABBITS

**HARES—BLACK SIBERIAN PEDIGREED, \$5.00** pair; Belgians, \$3.00 pair. J. E. Griffin, Dunville, Ont. 23-3

## FARM LANDS

**344-ACRE STATE ROAD MICHIGAN FARM,** \$5,000, with splendid 10-room residence, steam heat, improvements, house alone estimated worth \$7,000, large barns, etc.; near bustling R.R. town and only 8 miles large city. Productive loam tillage, stream-watered 50-cow pasture, wood, timber, apple orchards. Borders beautiful river, motor bus passes door. To settle now, low price, \$5,000, only \$1,500 down, easy terms, gets all. Details page 75, Catalog Bargains, 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 203 B.G., Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis. 21f

**BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TO-** date list of fruit farms in the Okanagan; dairy farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full particulars. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Cloverdale. 21f

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 26-1

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR** cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 26-1

**ATTENTION! FARMERS—320 ACRES, 280** broken, with second crop growing; also 640-acre pasture. Priced right. Communicate with B. F. McMurray, Pierson, Man. 28-3

**QUARTER-SECTION, SUITABLE MIXED** farming, excellent soil, buildings, improvements Box 134, Athabasca, Alberta. 26-3

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF** farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 26-3

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**FETHERSTONAUH & CO., THE OLD** established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38f

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON** barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6, 15f

**CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST,** Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklets free. 26-3

**RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASK-** atoon. 26-3

## SEED GRAIN

**WANTED—2,500 lbs BROME SEED, ALSO 500** bushels of fall rye. Must be clean and good seed. State price, f.o.b. your point. A. W. Robinson, Chauvin, Alta. 28-2

**SELLING—GOOD TIMOTHY SEED, 15c PER** pound. Cash with order. Prompt delivery. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 15-4

**SELLING—GOOD CLEAN FALL RYE, \$2.40** bushel; bags included. Harvey Pratt, Tugaska, Sask. 21-4

## FARM MACHINERY

**SELLING—STANLEY JONES THRESHING** outfit; 28-inch separator with straw carriers and windstacker mounted on special truck, with 9-horse stationary engine; good as new. \$700 Cash. Henry Dielschneider, R.R. No. 3, Winnipeg, Man. 21-5

**\$2,350 CASH GETS A NEW COMPLETE OUT-** fit, only used a little. Waterloo Boy separator, 24x48 Waterloo Boy engine, 12-25 Cockshutt plow self-lift three-bottom stubble, two-bottom breaker; \$900. gets the separator alone. John J. Cornelson, Main Centre, Sask. 21-5

**FOR SALE—36-60 AVERY SEPARATOR FOR** half price of new one. Run but 93 days; is complete and in first-class running order. Kept under cover. Good reason for selling. E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 28-4

**FOR SALE—LARGE LIST SECOND-HAND** and rebuilt threshing machinery, steam and gas; all sizes. Send your inquiries. We may have just what you want. McKenzie Thresher Co., Indian Head, Sask. 26-4

**SELLING—STANLEY JONES THRESHING** outfit, 28-in separator, windstacker, 9-H.P. engine Everything complete mounted on special truck; perfect running order. Snap for cash. Burr, Pinkham, Sask. 27-2

**PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUT-** ting, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipment from Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 26-3

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR YOUNG** stock, 15-30 Titan engine with six-bottom John-Deere plow and breakers. W. L. Noyes, Saskatoon, Sask. 26-3

**FOR SALE—32-50 AULTMAN TAYLOR SEPA-** rator. Overhauled, new decks, etc. In good shape, ready to thresh. \$550, f.o.b. Borden, Sask. J. Wake. 26-5

**10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR AND 3-BOTTOM** Oliver Plows, bought 1917. Cash \$700. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 26-5

**FOR SALE—TWIN CITY 12-24 TRACTOR, LA** Crosse four-bottom plow and Goodison Separator if desired. James Dash, Kipling, Sask. 26-3

**SELLING—REEVES 25-HORSE STEAM PLOW-** ing engine, Reeves separator, Cockshutt plows. Box 13, Bengough, Sask. 27-2

**FOR SALE—FOUR-CYLINDER GAS-TRACTOR,** separator and 4-bottom plows, condition perfect. Apply, Box 129, Piapot, Sask. 27-2

**FOR SALE—ONE 28-44 ADVANCE RUMELY** separator in good condition. Spooner Bros., Kirriemuir, Alta. 28-3

**SELLING—BUFFALO PITTS STEEL FRAME** 38x62 separator, run 90 days and always kept inside. Chas. Howden, Goodlands, Man. 28-2

**SELLING—BIG FOUR 30-60 AND SIX-BOTTOM** John Deere breaker plow, \$1,200. Elmer Hauge, Kinmundy, Alta. 28-2

**WANTED—SECOND-HAND FORDSON. FOR** cash or cattle in trade. E. A. Mants, Hilda, Alta. 28-2

**FOR SALE—AMERICAN ABELL SEPARATOR** 38x60, in good shape; will take \$650. Apply Olaf Anderson, Rosser, Man. 28-2

**SELLING—12-24 TRACTOR PLOW AND** Separator. Box 22, The Guide, Winnipeg 26-4

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR** shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 49f

**ALL MAKES SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED.** Send machine head only. Needles and parts Repair Dept., Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 26-3

## SITUATIONS

**WANTED—A GOOD LIVE SALESMAN IN** Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special list of hardy stock, thoroughly tested and recommended by the Western Experimental Stations. Fruit trees, small fruits, seed potatoes, hardy trees for wind-breaks and shelter belts; flowering shrubs, vines, roses, perennials, etc. Highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 26-0

**WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATOR FOR** new Powers boring machine, or will sell. Albert Ledgerwood, Rocanville, Sask. 28-2

## Poultry Keeping for the Blind

Blind Edward Jones, of Jefferson City, Mo., has made a record in keeping poultry which many who have eyes have not equalled. Moving among his birds, which seem to understand how he is handicapped, and guided only by his sense of touch, he performs his daily work. He has built his own poultry house and brood coops, and has hatched and raised all his chicks. Blindness does not prevent him from culling his flock. The birds not intended to be kept are marketed as broilers, and the others are kept for the production of winter eggs.

Mr. Jones attended every poultry meeting held in his section last fall. He is now trying to organize a poultry club for blind people, and the home demonstration agent in the county has volunteered to read to the members the publications on poultry sent from the United States Department of Agriculture.

## Buy, Sell or Exchange Through The Guide

The Guide is read in over 60,000 of the best farm homes in Western Canada every week. Hundreds of our readers are using The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" and find it the very best means of selling pure-bred livestock, poultry, seed grain, used implements, etc. A still greater number of our readers find The "Farmers' Market Place" the best place to buy what they require and can secure from other farmers. The Guide classified advertisers have set a high standard of integrity and fair dealing, which has contributed more than anything else to the growth of The Guide's classified advertising section. On the other hand, advertisers find the customers they get through The Guide a very honorable class of people to deal with.

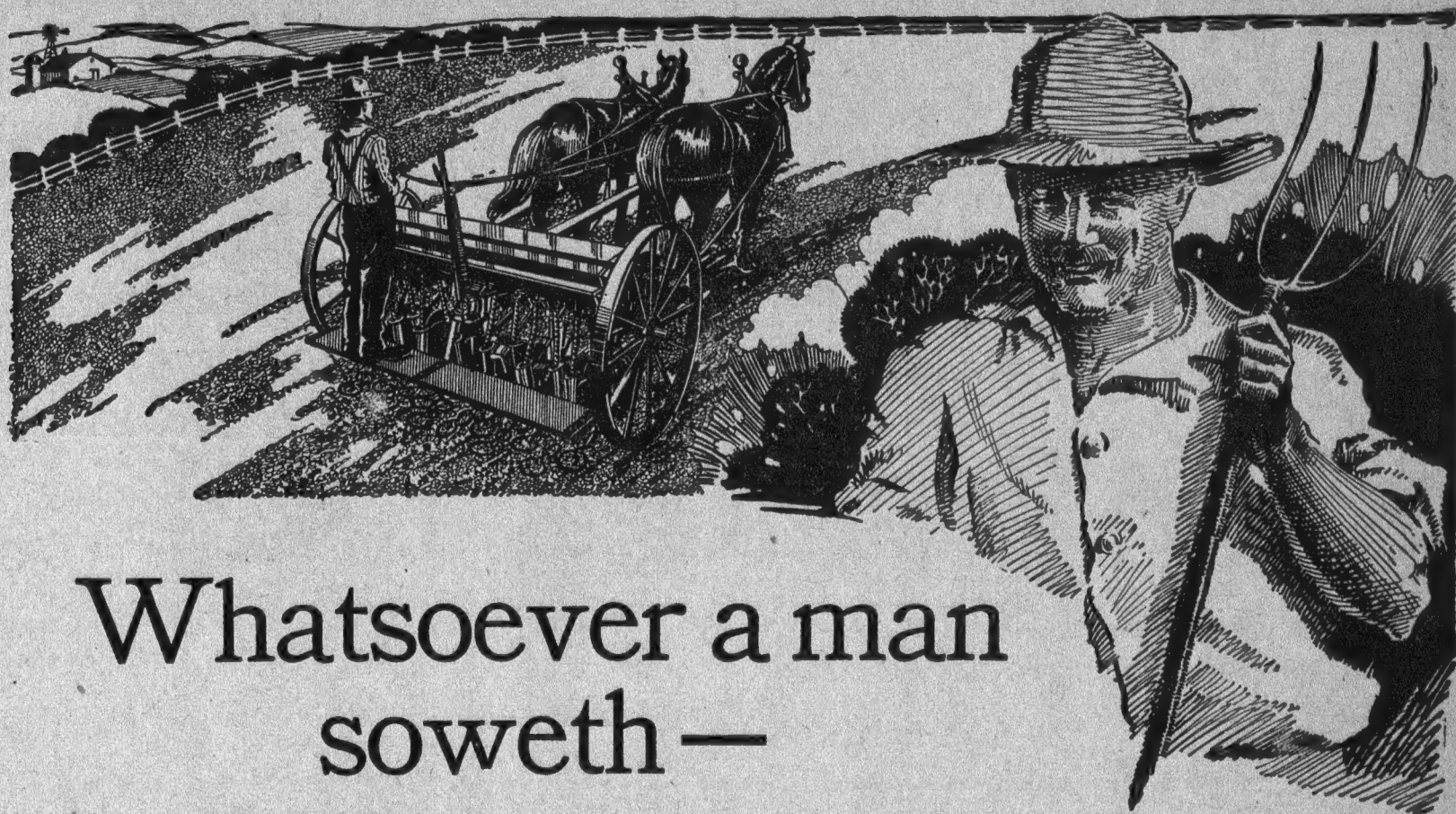
The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with our readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally, he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice.

This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now, accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.





# Whatsoever a man soweth—

WHAT would you think of your hired man if he saved you a chunk of money on putting in your crop?

- Suppose he sowed only half the seed—and saved half.
- Suppose he didn't fertilize the land—and saved that expense.
- Suppose he spent only half the time working the land—a big saving in labor.

You might have a fair looking field, one which cost very little to sow—but you wouldn't expect a crop.

You'd think you had a pretty expensive hired man.

Now, if you drive a car, you are hiring some firm to make tires for you.

What you are looking for is:

- not a tire which *looks* heavy.
- not a tire made to sell at a low figure.
- but one which will give you a bumper crop of mileage.

Do you want your tire-maker to say,

"Here is a tire on which I am saving you price."

—or

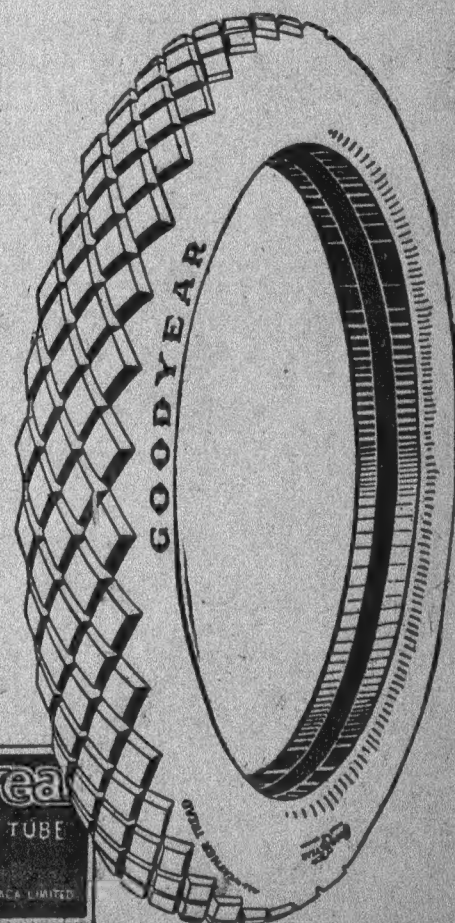
"Here is a tire built for final saving through long mileage."

Every Goodyear Tire is offered you on this basis. Every Goodyear Tire is like a field well-prepared and well-sowed. Into it are put *big* value in materials and workmanship. Out of it you can get *big* value in mileage.

When you are in town, ask the Goodyear Service Station Dealer about this mileage question.

**GOODYEAR**  
MADE IN CANADA

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.  
of Canada, Limited





# PALMOLIVE



## Your Guide in Buying the Best in Soaps

**P**ALMOLIVE has proved itself the best known name and the best liked toilet soap ever perfected for particular users. For these very good reasons.

It is made from the same ingredients particular users demanded 3,000 years ago—the Palm and Olive Oils which were the greatest toilet luxury of ancient Egypt.

The combination of these rare oils is perfected by modern science. Result—the smooth, profuse, creamy, fragrant lather you enjoy in Palmolive.

Lavender Bath is a pure white floating soap made by the Palmolive Company, exclusively for bath use. It lives up to the reputation of the firm name.

Palmolive Shaving Cream is the latest triumph of the Palmolive Laboratories. Containing the same Palm and Olive Oils, it produces a creamy, tenacious, softening lather which does not need renewing throughout your shave.

The name Palmolive distinguishes a complete line of toilet necessities which your dealer carries or can get for you. The list includes Palmolive Soap, Lavender Bath, Palmolive Shampoo, Face Power and Cold Cream. If you can't secure them, write us for information.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY  
OF CANADA, Limited  
Toronto, Ontario

The Palmolive Company, Milwaukee, U. S. A.